Vital and
Health Statistics

Family Structure and Children's Health: United States, 1988

Series 10:
Data From the National Health Survey
No. 178

This report describes the family arrangements of children 17 years of age and under and the association between family structure and various demographic and socioeconomic charateristics of the children and their families. The focus of the report is on the relationship between family structure and children's health and well-being. Physical health, educational attainment, and emotional health are compared for children in the four most common types of family. Data are from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey on Child Health.

National Center for Health Statistics

Manning Feinleib, M.D., Dr.P.H., *Director*

Robert A. Israel, *Deputy Director*

Jacob J. Feldman, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Analysis and Epidemiology*

Gail F. Fisher, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Planning and Extramural Programs*

Peter L. Hurley, *Associate Director for Vital and Health Statistics Systems*

Stephen E. Nieberding, *Associate Director for Management*

Charles J. Rothwell, *Associate Director for Data Processing and Services*

Monroe G. Sirken, Ph.D., *Associate Director for Research and Methodology*

David L. Larson, *Assistant Director, Atlanta*

Division of Health Interview Statistics

Owen T. Thornberry, Jr., Ph.D., *Director*

Deborah M. Winn, Ph.D., *Deputy Director*

Gerry E. Hendershot, Ph.D., *Chief, Illness and Disability Statistics Branch*

Nelma B. Keen, *Chief, Systems and Programming Branch*

Stewart C. Rice, Jr., *Chief, Survey Planning and Development Branch*

Robert A. Wright, *Chief, Utilization and Expenditure Statistics Branch*

Contents

Appendixes

List of text figures

Symbols

– – – Data not available

. . . Category not applicable

– Quantity zero

0.0 Quantity more than zero but less than 0.05

Z Quantity more than zero but less than 500 where numbers are rounded to thousands

* Figure does not meet standard of reliability or precision

Figure suppressed to comply with confidentiality requirements

Family Structure and Children's Health

by Deborah A. Dawson, Ph.D.,
Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

Children's well-being is strongly associated with family structure. In numerous studies, children from divorced families and those living with single parents have been found to have more emotional, behavioral, and academic problems than children living with both of their biological parents (1-6). Other studies have found that children from divorced or single-parent families are overrepresented among "juvenile delinquents" and among clients at outpatient psychiatric clinics or other mental health facilities (5-9). These findings are of special concern because of the increasing proportions of children living in one-parent, disrupted (divorced or separated parents), and combined households. It is estimated that nearly half of today's children will live in a single-parent family at some point during their childhood. About one-third will experience the divorce of their biological parents, and one-fourth will live with a stepparent by age 16 (6,10–13).

Family structure in and of itself is not necessarily a predictor of child health and development; in fact, children living with two biological parents who experience a great deal of conflict may have at least as many problems as children from disrupted households or those where the father never has been present (14–19). More likely, family structure is a proxy for the process variables that directly affect children's well-being (1,17,20,21). These include the characteristics of family relationships that accompany marital dissolution (for example, decreased attention, affection, and communication) as well as factors that reflect the task overload experienced by all single parents, including never-married women (22–24). Because process variables such as these are difficult to measure, they are rarely included in studies based on large, nationally representative samples. Examination of the proxy variable of family structure is of value for two reasons. First, its relationship to child health is suggestive of the action of the process variables, leading to hypotheses that can be tested through smaller, observational studies. Second, it may help to identify population subgroups that are in need of special services or social support systems.

This report examines family structure in relation to a number of measures of children's health and well-being: physical health, academic performance, and emotional or behavioral problems. These measures are compared for four categories of children: those living with both biological parents, those living with an unmarried mother who was formerly married to the child's father, those living with an unmarried mother who was never married to the child's father, and those living with a mother and stepfather (or other nonbiological father). Results are presented for all children 17 years of age and under and within categories of selected demographic and social characteristics. The former include the child's age, gender, race, and ethnicity; the latter include presence or absence of siblings, mother's education and employment, and family income—both in absolute dollar terms and as a percentile of the poverty level for a family of equivalent size and structure. Although the main focus of the report is on the associations between family type and children's health, the report also includes a description of the types of family arrangements in which today's children live and a discussion of the relationship between family type and the other demographic and social characteristics.

The data on which this report is based were collected in the 1988 National Health Interview Survey on Child Health (NHIS–CH), which is described in subsequent sections of this report. This is the second survey on child health to be conducted under the umbrella of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). In 1981, the NHIS included a section on child health that contained many of the same questions that were repeated in 1988. A number of analyses of the 1981 data have been published, including one that looked at the same relationships being examined in this report (6). These 1988 findings will be compared with those for 1981 whenever possible, citing any questionnaire differences that might cloud comparisons of the two surveys' results.

Most of the outcome measures examined in this report have been included in a multivariate analysis of the effects of family structure on children's health and well-being. The results of that analysis, which were presented at the 1990 meeting of the Population Association of America (25) and have been submitted for publication, will be cited whenever appropriate in the following discussion of the simple bivariate relationships.

In addition to this and other published reports, data from the NHIS are available on microdata tapes. Public

use data tapes are available for the 1988 NHIS–CH as well as for many other special health topics included in the 1973–88 National Health Interview Surveys. Information on these tapes is available from the National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Interview Statistics, Systems and Programming Branch, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, MD 20782.

Highlights

These highlights summarize data described in detail in the text and tables that follow:

- In 1988, 61 percent of U.S. children 17 years of age and under lived with both of their biological parents. This proportion declined with age, from 71 percent of children 4 years of age and under to 51 percent of those 15–17 years of age. The other most common types of family consisted of a mother formerly married to the child's father (11 percent of children), a mother and stepfather (9 percent), and a mother who was never married to the child's father (8 percent).
- Family structure was strongly correlated with socioeconomic status. The proportion of children living in families with incomes below the poverty threshold varied from 11 percent of those living with both biological parents to 66 percent of those living with never-married mothers. The various types of family also differed in terms of children's age, race and ethnicity, number of siblings, and mother's education.
- Although family structure was not associated with most measures of physical health, children who had experienced the disruption of their parents' marriage (including those currently living with mothers and stepfathers) were more likely than other children to have had an accident, injury, or poisoning in the past year.
- There was a strong relationship between family type and school performance. Children not living with both their biological parents had an increased risk of both academic problems (repeated grades of school) and behavior problems in school (expulsions or suspensions and parent-teacher conferences). Children living with a mother only or with a mother and stepfather were two to three times more likely than children living with both biological parents to have been expelled or suspended at some time.
- Children living with a formerly married mother were more than three times as likely as those living with both biological parents to have received treatment for emotional or behavioral problems in the preceding 12 months—8.8 percent versus 2.7 percent for all children 3–17 years of age. The likelihood of having received treatment was also elevated among children living with a mother and stepfather (6.6 percent) or with a never-married mother (4.4 percent).
- The proportion of children with at least one indicator of behavioral problems varied from about half of those living with both biological parents or with a never-married mother to two-thirds and three-fourths, respectively, of those living with formerly married mothers and with mothers and stepfathers.
- The overall behavioral problem score (a count of the number of problem behaviors) was lowest for children living with both biological parents, slightly higher for those living with never-married mothers, and highest for those living with formerly married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers. This pattern was repeated for the scores for antisocial behavior, anxiety or depression, headstrong behavior, hyperactivity, dependency, and peer conflict or social withdrawal.

Sources and limitations of the data

The estimates presented in this report are based on data from the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a continuous nationwide household interview survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics (26). Each week, interviewers trained and employed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census interview a probability sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States, obtaining information about the health and demographic characteristics of each member of the households included in the NHIS sample.

The NHIS consists of two parts: (1) a basic health and demographic questionnaire that remains the same from year to year and is completed for each household member and (2) special health topics questionnaires that vary from year to year and may be completed for all members or a sample member of each household. The 1988 NHIS included the following special health topics: acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) knowledge and attitudes, medical device implants, occupational health, alcohol, and child health. The last of these topics, the National Health Interview Survey on Child Health (NHIS–CH), was a collaborative effort of the National Center for Health Statistics, the Bureau of Maternal and Child Health of the Health Resources and Services Administration, and the National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. All three agencies provided funding and participated in planning and developing the questionnaire. Child Trends, Incorporated, a private research organization, also played an active role in defining the scope of the survey and in the design of the NHIS–CH questionnaire.

The questionnaire included items on child care arrangements; family relationships (including mother's marital history); characteristics of the child's birth, such as birth weight, hospitalization, and prenatal care; exposure to smoke before and after birth; accidents, injuries, and poisonings; chronic medical conditions; general aspects of health including bedtime and sleeping arrangements; developmental delays, learning disabilities, and emotional problems; school attendance and performance; sources of medical care; and behavioral problems. The latter comprised a 32-item behavioral problem index that forms the basis for many of the outcome measures included in this report. The contents of this index and the derivation of the individual behavioral problem scores are discussed in appendix II. Most of the items on the NHIS–CH questionnaire were asked for all children; some, such as child care

arrangements, were asked only for children in specified age groups.

The total interviewed sample for 1988 for the basic health questionnaire consisted of 47,485 households containing 122,310 individuals. The total response rate was 95 percent. The NHIS–CH sample consisted of one child 17 years of age and under from each NHIS household containing children in that age range. Interviews were conducted in 95 percent of the households identified as containing children in the eligible age range. Thus the overall response rate for the NHIS–CH was 91 percent, the product of the two 95-percent response rates. Interviews were completed for 17,110 children 0–17 years of age. Self-response was not permitted for the NHIS–CH questionnaire. Data for each sample child were provided by the adult household member who was reported to know the most about the child's health, usually the child's mother.

A description of the survey design, methods used in estimation, and general qualifications of the NHIS–CH data are presented in appendix I. Because the estimates shown in this report are based on a sample of the population, they are subject to sampling errors. Each estimate presented in this report is accompanied by its standard error. Appendix I contains a discussion of the methods used in estimating variances for the NHIS–CH sample.

Appendix II defines many of the terms used in this report. It also describes the derivation of the complex measures used in the analysis, for example, the behavioral problem scores. The 1988 NHIS questionnaire, including the NHIS–CH questionnaire and all other special health topics, is included in the 1988 edition of the annual NCHS report entitled "Current Estimates From the National Health Interview Survey" (27).

In this report, persons for whom valid responses were not available for individual items were excluded from both the numerators and denominators of percents and percent distributions. This exclusion of unknowns implicitly assumes that the response distribution for the missing values is the same as for the responses that were provided. Item nonresponse for the variables included in this analysis was generally low, less than 5 percent. The handling of missing data for composite measures such as the behavioral problem indexes is discussed in appendix II.

In this report, terms such as "similar" and "no difference" mean that there is no statistically significant difference ($p < .05$) between the categories being compared. Terms relating to difference, for example, "greater than" or "less likely to," indicate that the values being compared are statistically significant at the .05 level. The t-test, with a critical value of 1.96, was used to test all comparisons. Lack of comment regarding differences between any two estimates should not be construed as meaning that the difference was tested and found not to be statistically significant.

Selected topics

Family structure

In 1988, 61 percent of all U.S. children 17 years of age and under lived with both their biological parents (see figure 1). In the vast majority of these cases (98 percent), the biological parents were married to each other. Eleven percent of children lived in a one-parent household with a biological mother who was formerly married to the child's father. This group is made up primarily of children living with divorced or separated mothers (58 and 30 percent, respectively) but also includes small proportions of widowed mothers (7 percent) and women currently married to, but not living with, someone other than the child's biological father (5 percent). For convenience of notation, this group will be referred to as "children of formerly married mothers." Another sizable group of children, 9 percent of the total, lived with a biological mother and a nonbiological father. The latter were mostly stepfathers (79 percent) but also included adoptive fathers (7 percent), foster fathers (less than 1 percent), and fathers not classified as to type (14 percent). This group of children will be referred to as "children living with mothers and

stepfathers." The one remaining type of family that was commonly reported consisted of a one-parent household headed by a biological mother who was never married to the child's biological father. Eight percent of U.S. children fell into this category. These will be referred to as "children of never-married mothers" for the sake of convenience; however, it should be noted that 25 percent of these women had been married at some time to someone other than the child's biological father. Together, these four types of family contained almost nine-tenths of the Nation's children. They are the four categories that will form the basis for the comparisons contained in this analysis.

For the remaining children, who made up 11 percent of the total, numerous types of family arrangements were reported. Households consisting of biological fathers and no mothers or of biological fathers and nonbiological mothers each accounted for 1.5 percent of all children 17 years of age and under. Slightly more than 1 percent of children in this age range lived with two adoptive parents. Between 2 and 3 percent lived in other two-parent situations, and almost 1 percent lived with two grandparents. Other categories included a nonbiological mother and no father (less than 1 percent) and an adult female relative with no adult male relative (less than 1 percent).

The differences by age in the distribution of children by family type provide some insight into life-cycle changes in living arrangements. The proportion of children living with both biological parents decreased with age from 71 percent of children 0–4 years of age to 51 percent of those 15–17 years of age, whereas the proportion living with a formerly married mother rose from 7 to 15 percent (see table 1). There was a sharper increase in the proportion of children living with a mother and stepfather, up from 4 percent at 0–4 years of age to 14 percent at 15–17 years of age. Clearly, these differences reflect the probabilities of parental divorce and remarriage, each of which increases over the child's lifetime. Less easy to interpret are the differences by age in the percent of children living with never-married mothers. This proportion decreased from 11 percent for children 0–4 years of age to 5 percent for those 10–17 years of age. This difference could be interpreted as an indicator that women who bear children out of wedlock eventually go on to marry, or it may merely reflect the rise in out-of-wedlock births in recent years.
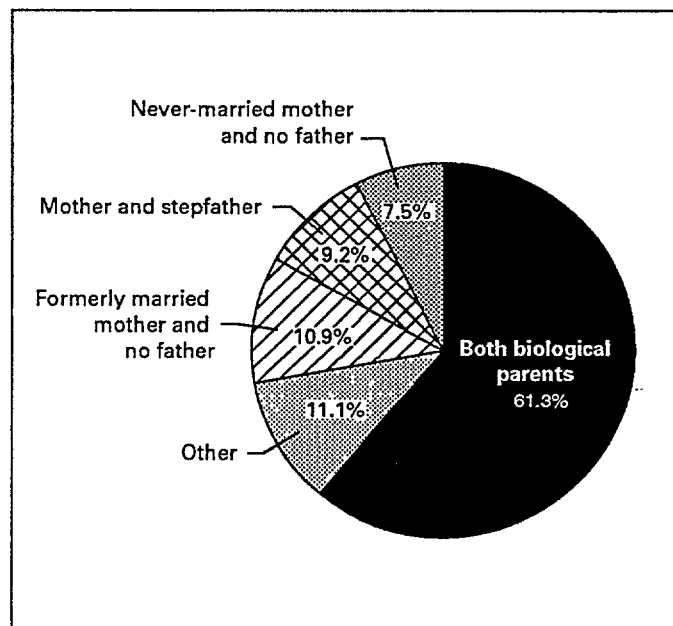

Figure 1. Percent distribution of children 17 years of age and under by family type: United States, 1988

Correlates of family structure

As shown in table 2, family structure was strongly associated with a variety of demographic and socioeconomic measures. This table compares selected sociodemographic characteristics of children in the four most common types of family: those living with both biological parents, those living with a formerly married mother only, those living with a never-married mother only, and those living with a mother and stepfather.

Children living with formerly married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers were older, on average, than those living with both biological parents or with never-married mothers. Although there were no differences by gender, the racial composition of the four groups varied substantially. Children living in households with no father or stepfather were considerably more likely to be black than those living in two-parent households. The percent of children who were black varied from a high of 63 percent for those living with a never-married mother to a low of 8 percent for those living with both biological parents. Although the relationship of family structure and Hispanic ethnicity was much weaker, the data in table 2 do indicate that Hispanic children were slightly overrepresented among children living with never-married mothers.

Children living with both biological parents were the most likely to have siblings, 83 percent. The figures were slightly lower for children living with formerly married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers (77 and 80 percent, respectively) and were lowest, 68 percent, for those living with never-married mothers.

Mother's education and employment differed considerably for the four groups of children compared in table 2. The children whose mothers were most highly educated were those living with both biological parents. Forty-one percent of these children had mothers with more than 12 years of education; only 16 percent had mothers with less than 12 years of education. In contrast, among children living with never-married mothers, 19 percent had mothers with more than 12 years of education and 40 percent had mothers with less than 12 years of education. Between these two extremes lay the children living with either a formerly married mother only or with a mother and stepfather. Within both of these groups, about one-third of the children's mothers had completed more than 12 years of education, and about one-fifth had less than a high-school education. In terms of maternal employment, the children whose mothers were most likely to be employed were those living with formerly married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers. Two-thirds of these children had working mothers, compared with 59 percent of the children living with both biological parents and 43 percent of those living with never-married mothers.

Perhaps the most striking differences among the four groups of children shown in table 2 were with respect to income and poverty status. Both in terms of absolute dollar income and income relative to the poverty-line

index, children living in mother-only households were disadvantaged relative to those living in two-parent households. The proportion of children with family incomes below the poverty line varied from 11 percent of those living with both biological parents and 14 percent of those living with a mother and stepfather to 40 and 66 percent, respectively, of those living with formerly married and never-married mothers.

The variation in demographic and socioeconomic characteristics among the four groups of children compared in table 2 underscores the difficulty in interpreting simple associations between family structure and child health. Each of the characteristics included in table 2 is known or hypothesized to be associated with children's health and well-being. Consequently, differences in the distribution of these characteristics among children in the various types of family have the potential for confounding the simple bivariate relationships between family type and the various health indicators. Accordingly, the following tables examine these relationships within subgroups of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics as well as for all children as a whole.

Physical health

Figure 2 compares the prevalence of selected health problems for children from the four most common types of family. These health indicators are examined in greater detail in tables 3–8. The most frequently reported of the health problems were accidents, injuries, and poisonings (AIP's). Overall, 14 percent of children 17 years of age and under experienced an AIP in the 12 months preceding the NHIS–CH interview. Children living with formerly married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers were the most likely to have had an AIP in the preceding year (17 and 18 percent, respectively). Children living with both biological parents were the next most likely to have had an AIP (13 percent), followed by those living with never-married mothers (9 percent).

As shown in table 3, this general pattern was observed consistently for older children (that is, for children 5 years of age and over) but not for younger children. For black and Hispanic children, all the observed differences were within the sampling error; that is, they were not statistically significant. The overall differential by family type was not modified by the presence of siblings or by maternal employment, but it disappeared among children of high socioeconomic status, as measured by either maternal education or by income and poverty status.

Multivariate analyses of the probability of having experienced an AIP found that even after adjustment for all of the social and demographic characteristics included in table 3, children who had experienced the separation of their natural parents—either by marital dissolution or death and without regard to whether subsequent remarriage occurred—were more likely than other children to have had an AIP in the preceding year (25).

7
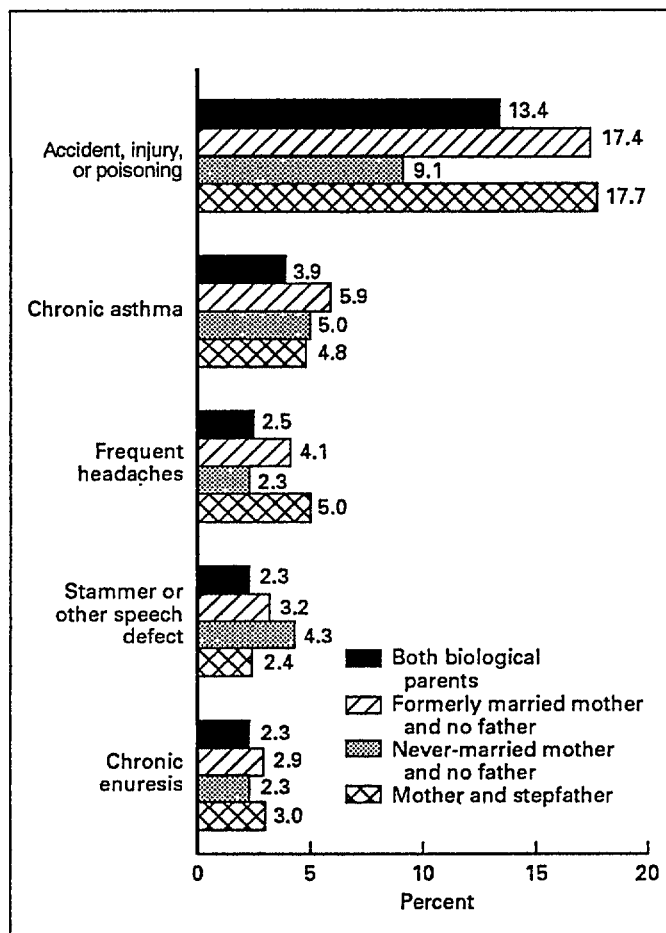
Figure 2. Percent of children 17 years of age and under who had selected health problems in past 12 months, by family type: United States, 1988

The other health problems examined were chronic asthma, frequent headaches, speech defects, and chronic enuresis (bedwetting). These conditions were selected because of documented or hypothesized associations with emotional problems such as stress and anxiety. Each of these conditions was fairly rare, reflecting the overall good health of the child population. For all children 17 years of age and under, the proportions reporting the four conditions were 4.2 percent (asthma), 2.8 percent (headaches), 2.6 percent (speech defect), and 2.4 percent (enuresis). Differences in prevalence according to family type were small and inconsistent across conditions; most were not statistically significant. After adjustment for all demographic and socioeconomic differences among the family types, only one difference remained. Children living in households without fathers were more likely than those in two-parent families to have had chronic asthma in the preceding 12 months.

Detailed tables 8 and 9 focus on another aspect of physical health, perceived vulnerability to illness and injury. This was measured by means of a health vulnerability index whose derivation is described in appendix II. Table 8 shows the percent of children reporting one or more of the nine indicators of vulnerability included in the

index; table 9 presents the mean health vulnerability scores. Overall, 40 percent of children 17 years of age and under were reported to have had at least one of the health vulnerability indicators; the mean health vulnerability score for all children 0–17 years of age was 0.81. The data in tables 8 and 9 suggest that children living with both biological parents fared better in terms of general health than did children from the other three family types examined. The proportion of children with one or more indicators of health vulnerability varied from a low of 38 percent for children living with both biological parents to a high of 48 percent for those living with never-married mothers. The mean health vulnerability score showed a similar pattern, ranging from 0.75 to 1.01. When comparing values for different family types within categories of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics, there were few differences among the three alternative family types; however, children living with both biological parents consistently scored lower than the others in terms of health vulnerability. This finding was also produced by multivariate analyses of these same data (25).

School performance

The NHIS–CH questionnaire included three items dealing with school performance: repeated grades of school, expulsions or suspensions, and instances where the parents were asked to discuss the child's performance or behavior in school. Actual academic performance, as measured by class standing or grades, was not included. All measures of school performance were asked only for children 5–17 years of age. As shown in figure 3 and tables 10–12, school performance was strongly associated with family structure.
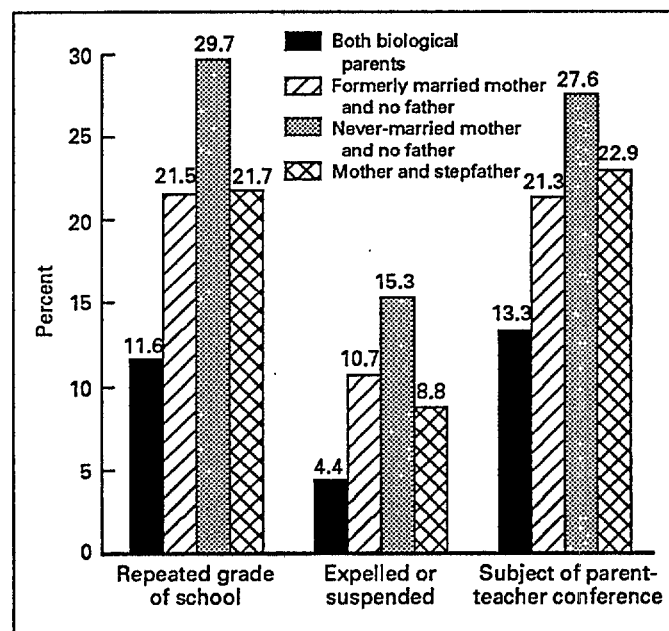

Figure 3. Percent of children 5–17 years of age who had ever experienced selected academic problems, by family type: United States, 1988

The proportion of children who had ever repeated a grade of school was two to three times as high for children living with mothers only or with mothers and stepfathers as for those living with both biological parents. Twelve percent of the latter were reported to have ever repeated a grade; in contrast, the figure was 22 percent for children living with formerly married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers and 30 percent for those living with never-married mothers. This general pattern was maintained for all age, race, and ethnic categories, but not for all categories of income and poverty status. Multivariate analyses, with simultaneous adjustment for all the social and demographic characteristics, found that the risk of having repeated a grade of school was almost 50 percent greater for children of formerly married mothers than for those living with both biological parents; the risk was almost twice as high for those living with never-married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers (25). These differences are larger than those found in Zill's analysis of child health data from the 1981 NHIS (6). The observed differences by family type in repeated grades of school were smaller in 1981 than in 1988, and they were not statistically significant after adjusting for other characteristics.

Expulsions and suspensions were reported less frequently than repeated grades of school. Only 7 percent of all children 5–17 years of age were reported to have been expelled or suspended from school. By family type, the proportions ranged from a low of 4 percent for children living with both biological parents to a high of 15 percent for those living with never-married mothers. This pattern was maintained for children in all demographic and socioeconomic subgroups except for those in the highest and lowest income categories, and it held up (albeit slightly diminished in magnitude) in multivariate analyses of the results (25).

Eighteen percent of children 5–17 years of age had ever been the subject of a parent-teacher conference. The proportion was approximately twice as high for children living with never-married mothers as for those living with both biological parents, 28 compared with 13 percent, and also was elevated for children living with formerly married mothers or with mothers and stepfathers—21 and 23 percent, respectively. As with expulsions and suspensions, this general pattern was observed in almost all of the population subgroups examined in this analysis; multivariate analyses confirmed that the association was statistically significant net of the contributions of the demographic and socioeconomic variables (25).

Emotional health

The NHIS–CH questionnaire included a series of questions on emotional and behavioral problems. These included whether or not the sample child was perceived to ever have had such problems, whether or not he or she had been treated, and when treatment occurred. In order to focus on problems that might result from rather than precede changes in family structure, this analysis was
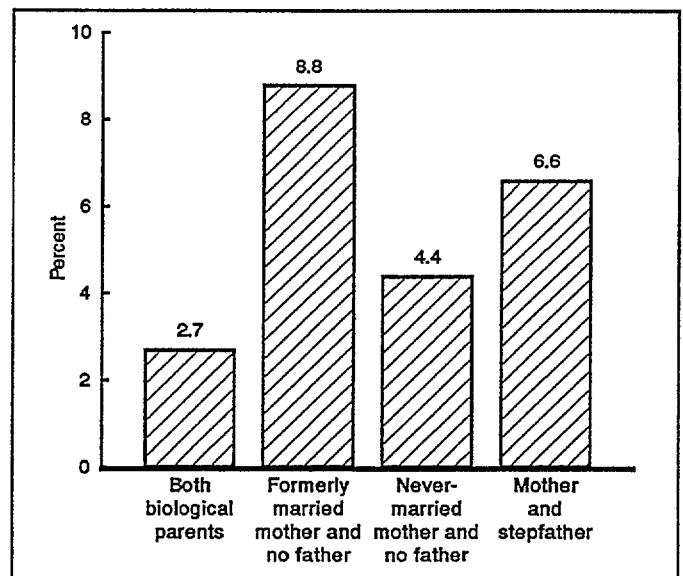
Figure 4. Percent of children 3–17 years of age who were treated for emotional or behavioral problems in the past 12 months, by family type: United States, 1988

restricted to treatment for emotional or behavioral problems received in the 12 months preceding the NHIS–CH interview. As shown in figure 4, the proportion of children for whom such treatment was reported (4.6 percent for all children 3–17 years of age) varied substantially according to family type. The figure was lowest for children living with both biological parents (2.7 percent). It was somewhat higher (4.4 percent) for those living with never-married mothers, and over twice as high (6.6 percent) for those living with mothers and stepfathers. For children living with formerly married mothers, the estimate was 8.8 percent—almost three times as high as for children living with both of their biological parents. As shown in table 13, the pattern varied somewhat by age of child. For children under 10 years of age and for those 15–17 years of age, the proportions of children treated were as high or higher for children living with mothers and stepfathers as for those living with formerly married mothers; only within the 10–14-year age group did the pattern match that observed for all children 3–17 years of age. In each age group, though, children living with both biological parents were the least likely to have been treated for emotional or behavioral problems, followed by those living with never-married mothers. This finding conforms to a pattern found in the results of a number of past studies indicating that children of never-married mothers had fewer emotional problems than those who had experienced the disruption of their parents' marriages (5,28,29); however, after multivariate adjustment for demographic and socioeconomic factors, children living with never-married mothers were as likely as those living with mothers and stepfathers to have received treatment (25).

Additional data on emotional and behavioral problems were derived from the 32-item behavioral problems index (see section P–11 of NHIS–CH questionnaire.) Most of the items on this list were asked for children 5–17 years

of age; some were restricted to children 5–11 years of age. For all the items on this list, respondents were asked whether the behavior was often true, sometimes true, or not true of the sample child. Each child's overall behavioral problem score was calculated by summing the number of statements that were reported as often or sometimes true of him or her (see appendix II for additional information on the derivation of this score).

The proportion of children with at least one indicator of behavioral problems, that is, for whom at least one statement was reported as often or sometimes true, was 57 percent for all children 5–17 years of age. This proportion varied from about one-half of children living with never-married mothers or with both biological parents to two-thirds of those living with formerly married mothers and three-fourths of those living with mothers and stepfathers (table 14). The mean score showed a slightly different pattern with respect to family type (table 15). It was higher for children living with never-married mothers than for those living with both biological parents (4.39 versus 3.48), but was about the same for those living with formerly married mothers and those living with mothers and stepfathers (5.83 and 6.09, respectively).

Regardless of whether considering the mean score or the percent of children with at least one indicator of behavioral problems, the overall pattern with respect to family type differed from the pattern observed within age groups. Within age groups, children of never-married mothers were as likely to have behavioral problems as children from disrupted marriages. This finding was confirmed in multivariate analyses adjusting for all demographic and social characteristics (25) and is consistent with Zill's analysis of child health data from the 1981 NHIS (6).

In addition to measuring behavioral problems in general, the behavioral problem index was designed to measure six specific constructs: antisocial behavior, anxiety or depression, headstrong behavior, hyperactivity, dependency (asked only for children 5–11 years of age), and peer conflict or social withdrawal. Appendix II provides more discussion about the derivation and reliability of these individual scales. As shown in tables 16–24 and 26, for the population of children 5–17 years of age as a whole, the proportions with at least one indicator of specific behavioral problems were 30 percent for antisocial behavior, 44 percent for anxiety or depression, 48 percent for headstrong behavior, 40 percent for hyperactivity, and 12 percent for peer conflict or social withdrawal. As shown in table 25, 17 percent of children 5–11 years of age were reported to have at least one indicator of dependency.

Figure 5 and tables 16–27 show how these different types of behavioral problems are associated with family
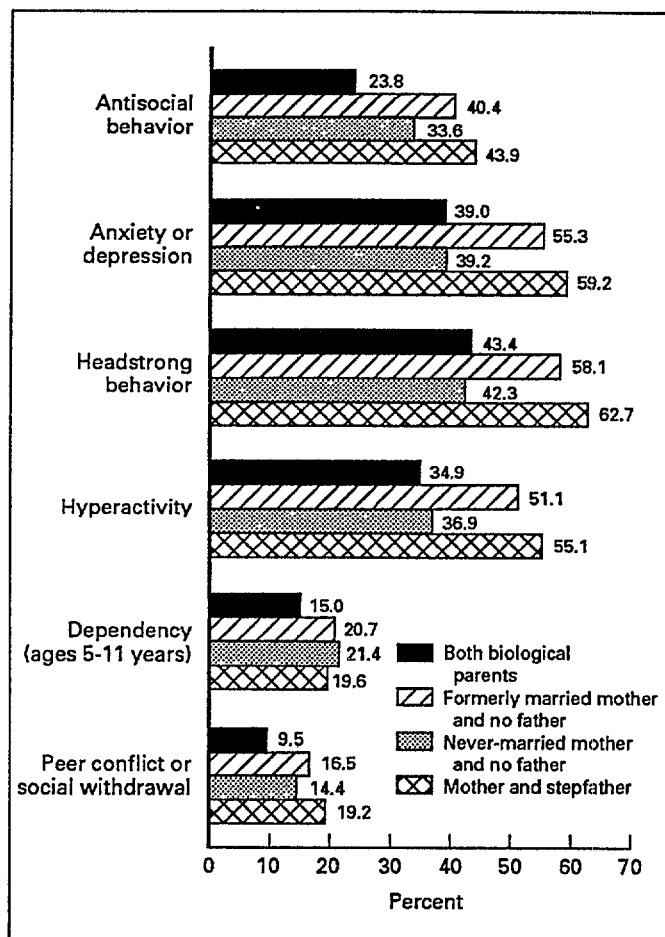
Figure 5. Percent of children 5–17 years of age with at least one indicator of various types of behavioral problems, by family type: United States, 1988

structure. For three of the constructs, antisocial behavior, dependency, and peer conflict or social withdrawal, the pattern with respect to family type was about the same as for overall behavioral problems. The percent of children with at least one indicator of each of these problems was lowest for children living with both biological parents and higher for those living with never-married mothers, with formerly married mothers, or with mothers and stepfathers. In contrast, children living with never-married mothers were no more likely than those living with both biological parents to have one or more indicators of anxiety or depression, headstrong behavior, or hyperactivity. Multivariate analyses of the mean scores for each of the six individual behavioral constructs showed that the pattern was actually the same for all six. In each case the mean score was lowest for children living with both biological parents, and there were no statistically significant differences in degree of elevation among the other three family types examined (25).

References

1. Emery RE, Hethrington EM, DiLalla LF. Divorce, children, and social policy. In: Stevenson HW and Siegel AE, eds. Child development research and social policy. Chicago: Chicago University Press. 1985.
2. Guidabaldi J, Perry JD, Cleminshaw HK. The legacy of parental divorce: A nationwide study of family status and selected mediating variables on children's academic and social competencies. In: Lakey BB, Kazdin AE, eds. Advances in child clinical psychology, vol 7. New York: Plenum. 1984.
3. Hethrington EM, Cox M, Cox R. Effects of divorce on parents and young children. In: Lamb M, ed. Nontraditional families: Parenting and child development. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 1982.
4. Kellam SG, Ensminger ME, Turner RJ. Family structure and the mental health of children. Arch Gen Psychiatry 34(11):1012–22. 1977.
5. Zill N. Divorce, marital happiness, and the mental health of children: Findings from the FCD national survey of children. Paper presented at the NIMH Workshop on Divorce and Children, Bethesda, MD. 1978.
6. Zill N. Behavior, achievement, and health problems among children in stepfamilies: Findings from a national survey of child health. In: Hethrington EM, Arasteh JD, eds. Impact of divorce, single parenting, and stepparenting on children. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 1988.
7. Glueck S, Glueck E. Family environment and delinquency. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. 1962.
8. Kalter N. Children of divorce in an outpatient psychiatric population. Am J Orthopsychiatry 47(1):50–1. 1977.
9. Wadsworth J. Roots of delinquency. New York: Barnes and Noble/Harper and Row. 1979.
10. Bumpass L. Children and marital disruption: A replication and update. Demography 21(1):71–82. 1984.
11. Furstenburg FF Jr, Nord CW, Peterson JL, et al. The life course of children of divorce: Marital dissolution and parental contact. Am Sociol Rev 48(5):656–68. 1983.
12. Hofferth SL. Updating children's life course. J Marr Fam 47(1):93–115. 1985.
13. Nord CW. Children's experience with family disruption: A review, an update, and an extension. Washington, DC: Child Trends. 1987.
14. Emery RE. Interpersonal conflict and the children of discord and divorce. Psychol Bull 92:310–30. 1982.
15. Emery RE, O'Leary KD. Children's perceptions of marital discord and behavior problems of boys and girls. J Abnorm Child Psychol 10(1):11–24. 1982.
16. Hess RD, Camara KA. Post-divorce family relationships as mediating factors in the consequences of divorce for children. J Social Issues 35(1):79–96. 1979.
17. Hethrington EM, Cox M, Cox R. The aftermath of divorce. In: Stevens JH Jr, Mathews M, eds. Mother-child, father-child relations. Washington, DC: National Association for the Education of Young Children. 1978.
18. Porter B, O'Leary KD. Types of marital discord and child behavior problems. J Abnorm Child Psychol 8:287–95. 1980.
19. Rutter M. Parent-child separation: Psychological effects on the children. J Child Psychol Psychiatry 12:233–60. 1971.
20. Block JH, Block J, Gjerde PF. Parental functioning and the home environment in families of divorce: Prospective and concurrent analyses. Child Dev 57(4):827–40. 1986.
21. Kurdek LA. An integrative perspective of children's divorce adjustment. Am Psychol 36(8):856–66. 1981.
22. Wallerstein JS, Kelly JB. Surviving the breakup. New York: Basic Books. 1980.
23. Coletta ND. Stressful lives: The situation of divorced mothers and their children. J Divorce 6(1):19–31. 1983.
24. McLanahan SS. Family structure and the reproduction of poverty. Am J Sociol 90(4):873–901. 1985.
25. Dawson DA. Family structure and children's health and well-being: Data from the 1988 National Health Interview Survey on Child Health. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America. Toronto. 1990.
26. Massey JT. Design and estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985–94. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(110). 1989.
27. Adams PF, Hardy AM. Current estimates from the National Health Interview Survey: United States, 1988. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 10(173). 1989.
28. Koons DA. Quality control and measurement of nonsampling error in the Health Interview Survey. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(54). 1973.
29. Balamuth E, Shapiro S. Health interview responses compared with medical records. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(7). 1965.
30. Cannell CF, Fowler FJ Jr. Comparison of hospitalization reporting in three survey procedures. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(8). 1965.
31. Madow WG. Interview data on chronic conditions compared with information derived from medical records. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 1(23). 1967.

32. Cannell CF, Fowler FJ Jr, Marquis KH. The influence of interviewer and respondent psychological and behavioral variables on the reporting in household interviews. National Center for Health Statistics. Vital Health Stat 2(26). 1968.

33. Shah, B.V. SESUDAAN: Standard Errors Program for Computing Standardized Rates From Sample Survey Data. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina: Research Triangle Institute. 1981.

List of detailed tables

Table 1. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent distribution by family type, according to age: United States, 1988

Family structure	All ages	0–4 years	5–9 years	10–14 years	15–17 years
	Number of children in thousands				
Total	63,569	18,435	17,926	16,592	10,616
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Biological mother and father	61.3 (0.6)	70.8 (0.9)	61.9 (0.9)	56.9 (1.0)	50.9 (1.1)
Biological mother and no father, formerly married to biological father	10.9 (0.3)	6.7 (0.4)	11.2 (0.6)	13.0 (0.6)	14.6 (0.7)
Biological mother and no father, never married to biological father	7.5 (0.3)	11.1 (0.6)	7.7 (0.5)	5.0 (0.4)	4.7 (0.4)
Biological mother and no father, unknown if ever married to biological father	1.1 (0.1)	0.9 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)
Biological mother and step, adoptive, or foster father.	9.2 (0.3)	3.7 (0.4)	9.1 (0.5)	12.5 (0.6)	13.5 (0.7)
Biological father and no mother	1.5 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.5 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	2.7 (0.3)
Biological father and step, adoptive, or foster mother.	1.5 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)	2.4 (0.3)	3.2 (0.4)
Adoptive mother and father	1.1 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)
Grandmother and grandfather	0.8 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.9 (0.2)
Other two-parent situations	2.6 (0.2)	2.4 (0.4)	2.3 (0.3)	3.1 (0.4)	2.9 (0.4)
Step, adoptive, or foster mother and no father	0.9 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	0.9 (0.2)	1.0 (0.2)	0.8 (0.2)
Female relative more than 18 years old and no male relative more than 18 years old	0.9 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.8 (0.1)	1.0 (0.2)	1.6 (0.2)
Other	0.7 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.1)	0.5 (0.1)	2.2 (0.5)

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

.

Table 2. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent distribution by selected demographic and social characteristics, according to family type: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
			Number of children in thousands		
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
			Percent distribution		
Total[2]	100.0 (0.0)	100.0 (0.0)	100.0 (0.0)	100.0 (0.0)	100.0 (0.0)
Age					
0–2 years	17.9 (0.3)	20.9 (0.4)	8.4 (0.8)	29.3 (1.3)	6.7 (0.9)
3–4 years	11.1 (0.2)	12.6 (0.4)	9.3 (0.7)	13.9 (1.1)	5.1 (0.6)
5–9 years	28.3 (0.5)	28.5 (0.6)	29.0 (1.3)	29.1 (1.4)	28.1 (1.5)
10–14 years	26.1 (0.4)	24.2 (0.5)	30.9 (1.2)	17.3 (1.2)	35.5 (1.6)
15–17 years	16.7 (0.3)	13.9 (0.4)	22.3 (1.1)	10.4 (0.8)	24.7 (1.2)
Gender					
Male	51.2 (0.4)	51.4 (0.6)	50.8 (1.2)	50.4 (1.5)	49.0 (1.3)
Female	48.8 (0.4)	48.6 (0.6)	49.2 (1.2)	49.6 (1.5)	51.0 (1.3)
Race					
White	84.0 (0.7)	91.8 (0.5)	76.2 (1.5)	36.6 (2.0)	87.4 (1.2)
Black	16.0 (0.7)	8.2 (0.5)	23.8 (1.5)	63.4 (2.0)	12.6 (1.2)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	11.6 (0.5)	11.2 (0.6)	12.8 (1.0)	14.8 (1.5)	10.6 (1.0)
Non-Hispanic	88.4 (0.5)	88.8 (0.6)	87.2 (1.0)	85.2 (1.5)	89.4 (1.0)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	21.0 (0.3)	16.7 (0.3)	22.8 (0.9)	31.8 (1.3)	20.2 (1.0)
One or more	79.0 (0.3)	83.3 (0.3)	77.2 (0.9)	68.2 (1.3)	79.8 (1.0)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	19.6 (0.5)	15.7 (0.6)	22.6 (1.4)	40.0 (1.8)	20.0 (1.4)
12 years	42.2 (0.5)	42.9 (0.7)	43.2 (1.5)	41.3 (1.7)	47.3 (1.6)
More than 12 years	38.2 (0.5)	41.4 (0.7)	34.2 (1.4)	18.7 (1.2)	32.7 (1.4)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	59.3 (0.5)	59.4 (0.6)	66.5 (1.6)	42.8 (1.7)	66.5 (1.7)
Not employed	40.7 (0.5)	40.6 (0.6)	33.5 (1.6)	57.2 (1.7)	33.5 (1.7)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	14.0 (0.5)	5.7 (0.3)	33.4 (1.5)	59.0 (2.0)	8.1 (1.1)
$10,000–$19,999	19.3 (0.5)	16.2 (0.5)	30.3 (1.3)	24.4 (1.5)	19.6 (1.3)
$20,000–$34,999	30.2 (0.5)	33.0 (0.5)	25.5 (1.3)	11.7 (1.1)	35.3 (1.6)
$35,000–$49,999	20.2 (0.5)	24.9 (0.6)	7.1 (0.7)	2.1 (0.4)	20.9 (1.2)
$50,000 or more	16.3 (0.5)	20.2 (0.6)	3.7 (0.5)	2.8 (0.6)	16.1 (1.2)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	7.6 (0.3)	3.2 (0.3)	16.1 (1.2)	34.6 (1.8)	3.1 (0.7)
50–99 percent	12.6 (0.4)	7.9 (0.4)	23.9 (1.2)	31.3 (1.8)	10.7 (1.0)
100–199 percent	27.0 (0.5)	27.1 (0.6)	27.9 (1.3)	21.7 (1.5)	32.0 (1.6)
200–299 percent	20.8 (0.5)	22.7 (0.5)	18.6 (1.2)	8.2 (0.8)	22.1 (1.3)
300 percent or more	32.1 (0.6)	39.2 (0.7)	13.4 (1.0)	4.2 (0.5)	32.1 (1.5)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 3. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent who had an accident, injury, or poisoning in the past 12 months, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
		Number of children in thousands			
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
		Percent			
Total[2]	14.0 (0.3)	13.4 (0.4)	17.4 (1.0)	9.1 (0.8)	17.7 (1.1)
Age					
0–2 years	9.5 (0.6)	9.7 (0.7)	16.3 (3.1)	6.9 (1.3)	9.3 (2.9)
3–4 years	12.8 (0.9)	13.7 (1.1)	10.2 (2.7)	10.1 (2.7)	14.5 (4.2)
5–9 years	12.8 (0.6)	12.1 (0.7)	15.9 (2.2)	9.9 (1.6)	15.7 (2.3)
10–14 years	15.5 (0.6)	15.1 (0.8)	18.4 (1.9)	10.6 (2.3)	18.4 (1.9)
15–17 years	19.3 (0.8)	18.6 (1.1)	21.6 (2.2)	9.2 (2.3)	22.1 (2.4)
Gender					
Male	16.6 (0.5)	15.8 (0.5)	21.7 (1.5)	11.0 (1.3)	21.4 (1.7)
Female	11.3 (0.4)	10.9 (0.5)	13.0 (1.3)	7.2 (1.1)	14.1 (1.6)
Race					
White	15.3 (0.3)	14.3 (0.4)	19.8 (1.2)	12.4 (1.5)	19.3 (1.2)
Black	8.2 (0.5)	8.1 (1.1)	10.3 (1.9)	7.3 (0.9)	7.3 (1.7)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	9.0 (0.8)	8.8 (1.1)	8.6 (2.1)	7.5 (2.4)	14.2 (4.1)
Non-Hispanic	14.7 (0.3)	14.1 (0.4)	18.9 (1.1)	9.2 (0.9)	18.1 (1.2)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	14.0 (0.4)	13.6 (0.4)	17.1 (1.2)	8.8 (1.1)	17.9 (1.3)
One or more	14.0 (0.5)	12.4 (0.6)	18.5 (1.6)	9.7 (1.1)	17.0 (1.8)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	10.8 (0.7)	9.2 (0.8)	14.4 (1.9)	7.1 (1.1)	15.7 (2.8)
12 years	14.0 (0.5)	13.0 (0.6)	18.3 (1.6)	8.4 (1.3)	19.6 (1.7)
More than 12 years	15.6 (0.5)	15.4 (0.6)	18.4 (1.9)	15.1 (2.2)	16.2 (1.8)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	15.0 (0.4)	14.6 (0.5)	17.5 (1.3)	10.1 (1.2)	17.3 (1.3)
Not employed	12.6 (0.5)	11.7 (0.6)	17.4 (1.8)	8.2 (1.2)	18.7 (2.1)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	13.7 (0.8)	11.4 (1.6)	19.8 (2.1)	9.7 (1.3)	14.3 (4.0)
$10,000–$19,999	10.1 (0.7)	9.2 (0.9)	13.3 (1.7)	6.3 (1.4)	12.1 (2.2)
$20,000–$34,999	14.8 (0.5)	13.8 (0.6)	22.2 (2.2)	11.8 (3.0)	17.0 (2.1)
$35,000–$49,999	15.3 (0.8)	14.6 (0.9)	11.4 (3.4)	8.5 (6.0)	18.9 (2.7)
$50,000 or more	17.6 (0.9)	17.4 (1.0)	22.5 (5.7)	5.2 (3.8)	22.4 (3.3)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent.....................	12.7 (1.3)	12.0 (2.7)	15.4 (2.9)	10.7 (1.8)	21.0 (8.2)
50–99 percent	11.3 (0.9)	8.4 (1.3)	18.3 (2.4)	6.5 (1.3)	12.3 (3.0)
100–199 percent	12.5 (0.6)	11.9 (0.7)	15.0 (1.7)	9.7 (1.9)	15.6 (2.1)
200–299 percent	14.7 (0.7)	13.8 (0.8)	18.2 (2.3)	10.3 (2.6)	17.6 (2.6)
300 percent or more	16.6 (0.7)	15.9 (0.7)	21.6 (2.6)	10.7 (3.7)	19.9 (1.8)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 4. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent who had chronic asthma in the past 12 months, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
	Percent				
Total[2]	4.2 (0.2)	3.9 (0.2)	5.9 (0.6)	5.0 (0.7)	4.8 (0.7)
Age					
0–2 years	2.4 (0.3)	2.3 (0.4)	4.1 (1.8)	3.3 (0.8)	1.4 (1.4)
3–4 years	3.6 (0.4)	3.4 (0.5)	3.7 (1.3)	5.9 (2.0)	4.5 (2.5)
5–9 years	5.0 (0.4)	5.0 (0.5)	5.7 (1.2)	6.0 (1.2)	5.7 (1.7)
10–14 years	4.9 (0.4)	4.2 (0.4)	7.3 (1.3)	6.1 (2.0)	4.6 (0.9)
15–17 years	4.4 (0.4)	3.9 (0.5)	5.8 (1.5)	4.0 (1.7)	5.2 (1.3)
Gender					
Male	5.1 (0.2)	4.9 (0.3)	6.6 (0.8)	4.4 (0.8)	6.3 (1.1)
Female	3.4 (0.2)	2.8 (0.3)	5.1 (0.9)	5.6 (1.0)	3.4 (0.9)
Race					
White	4.1 (0.2)	3.8 (0.2)	5.8 (0.6)	4.5 (0.9)	4.9 (0.8)
Black	5.1 (0.4)	4.9 (0.7)	6.1 (1.4)	5.3 (0.9)	4.6 (1.8)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	3.5 (0.4)	3.1 (0.6)	3.6 (0.9)	6.3 (2.0)	3.9 (1.7)
Non-Hispanic	4.4 (0.2)	4.0 (0.2)	6.3 (0.6)	4.8 (0.7)	4.9 (0.8)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	4.4 (0.2)	4.0 (0.2)	6.3 (0.7)	5.2 (0.9)	4.9 (0.9)
One or more	3.7 (0.2)	3.2 (0.3)	4.6 (0.8)	4.5 (0.8)	4.4 (0.9)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	3.6 (0.4)	2.8 (0.5)	5.4 (1.4)	4.0 (0.8)	4.6 (2.4)
12 years	4.2 (0.3)	3.6 (0.3)	6.0 (1.0)	5.7 (1.2)	5.0 (0.9)
More than 12 years	4.6 (0.3)	4.6 (0.3)	6.1 (1.1)	5.5 (1.4)	4.7 (0.9)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	4.3 (0.2)	3.9 (0.3)	6.0 (0.7)	4.7 (1.0)	5.4 (0.8)
Not employed	4.2 (0.3)	3.9 (0.3)	5.7 (1.2)	5.5 (0.9)	3.7 (1.1)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	5.4 (0.6)	4.1 (1.1)	5.3 (1.2)	6.3 (1.0)	11.5 (5.1)
$10,000–$19,999	3.9 (0.4)	2.6 (0.5)	5.9 (1.1)	5.5 (1.5)	5.5 (1.7)
$20,000–$34,999	4.4 (0.3)	4.4 (0.4)	7.2 (1.5)	2.3 (1.2)	3.7 (0.9)
$35,000–$49,999	4.2 (0.4)	3.7 (0.4)	7.2 (3.2)	0.0 (0.0)	6.4 (1.5)
$50,000 or more	4.2 (0.4)	4.6 (0.5)	6.0 (3.2)	1.9 (1.9)	3.2 (1.1)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	5.0 (0.8)	3.3 (1.3)	6.0 (1.7)	4.6 (1.2)	18.6 (10.3)
50–99 percent	4.0 (0.5)	2.3 (0.6)	4.3 (1.2)	5.9 (1.3)	6.9 (2.5)
100–199 percent	4.1 (0.3)	4.0 (0.5)	5.4 (1.0)	5.9 (1.4)	3.3 (0.9)
200–299 percent	4.6 (0.4)	3.9 (0.4)	7.9 (1.5)	3.6 (1.6)	5.4 (1.4)
300 percent or more	4.3 (0.3)	4.2 (0.3)	7.1 (1.6)	2.2 (1.5)	4.5 (1.0)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 5. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent who had frequent headaches in the past 12 months, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
	Percent				
Total[2]	2.8 (0.2)	2.5 (0.2)	4.1 (0.5)	2.3 (0.5)	5.0 (0.8)
Age					
0–2 years	0.2 (0.1)	0.2 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)
3–4 years	0.4 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
5–9 years	2.3 (0.3)	2.2 (0.3)	3.3 (0.8)	1.1 (0.5)	4.4 (1.5)
10–14 years	4.4 (0.4)	4.0 (0.5)	5.0 (1.1)	5.8 (2.2)	5.4 (1.2)
15–17 years	5.8 (0.5)	5.6 (0.7)	7.3 (1.3)	9.0 (3.1)	7.3 (1.4)
Gender					
Male	2.5 (0.2)	2.0 (0.2)	4.1 (0.7)	2.3 (0.8)	4.0 (0.8)
Female	3.2 (0.2)	2.9 (0.3)	4.2 (0.8)	2.4 (0.5)	5.9 (1.3)
Race					
White	3.0 (0.2)	2.6 (0.2)	4.2 (0.6)	2.2 (0.7)	5.0 (0.8)
Black	2.5 (0.3)	1.9 (0.6)	3.8 (1.0)	2.5 (0.7)	5.2 (1.7)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	1.6 (0.4)	0.8 (0.3)	4.5 (1.8)	2.6 (2.1)	2.1 (1.5)
Non-Hispanic	3.1 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	4.1 (0.5)	2.3 (0.5)	5.4 (0.8)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	3.1 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	4.5 (0.6)	2.6 (0.7)	5.1 (0.9)
One or more	1.9 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	2.9 (0.6)	1.8 (0.4)	4.3 (0.8)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	2.8 (0.4)	2.2 (0.4)	4.7 (1.2)	1.6 (0.7)	6.4 (2.2)
12 years	3.1 (0.2)	2.8 (0.3)	4.7 (0.8)	3.1 (1.0)	4.5 (0.9)
More than 12 years	2.5 (0.2)	2.3 (0.3)	3.1 (0.7)	2.2 (0.9)	4.8 (1.0)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	2.8 (0.2)	2.6 (0.2)	3.7 (0.6)	1.4 (0.4)	4.8 (0.9)
Not employed	2.9 (0.3)	2.3 (0.3)	5.0 (1.0)	3.1 (0.8)	5.2 (1.3)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	4.0 (0.6)	3.3 (1.0)	4.8 (1.1)	2.7 (0.7)	11.4 (5.1)
$10,000–$19,999	2.4 (0.4)	2.3 (0.5)	2.6 (0.8)	2.1 (0.8)	4.5 (1.6)
$20,000–$34,999	2.7 (0.3)	2.6 (0.3)	5.3 (1.2)	0.8 (0.6)	3.3 (0.9)
$35,000–$49,999	2.9 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)	3.1 (1.5)	4.5 (3.5)	7.3 (1.7)
$50,000 or more	3.3 (0.4)	2.9 (0.5)	4.1 (2.4)	0.0 (0.0)	5.6 (2.0)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	4.5 (0.8)	3.5 (1.4)	5.4 (1.6)	2.7 (0.8)	18.8 (10.6)
50–99 percent	2.5 (0.4)	2.2 (0.7)	4.0 (1.0)	1.5 (0.7)	4.0 (1.9)
100–199 percent	2.6 (0.3)	2.4 (0.4)	2.6 (0.6)	2.0 (0.8)	3.8 (1.0)
200–299 percent	3.0 (0.4)	2.7 (0.4)	5.6 (1.5)	2.2 (1.1)	4.6 (1.6)
300 percent or more	2.9 (0.3)	2.5 (0.3)	3.4 (1.0)	1.6 (1.2)	6.1 (1.3)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 6. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent who had a stammer or other speech defect in the past 12 months, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
		Number of children in thousands			
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
		Percent			
Total[2]	2.6 (0.2)	2.3 (0.2)	3.2 (0.5)	4.3 (0.7)	2.4 (0.5)
Age					
0–2 years	0.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
3–4 years	4.7 (0.6)	4.1 (0.7)	5.9 (2.0)	5.6 (2.1)	8.1 (3.1)
5–9 years	4.3 (0.4)	4.2 (0.5)	3.1 (0.9)	10.5 (2.2)	2.7 (0.9)
10–14 years	2.2 (0.3)	1.6 (0.3)	4.8 (1.0)	1.4 (0.7)	2.3 (0.8)
15–17 years	1.4 (0.3)	1.4 (0.4)	1.0 (0.4)	2.4 (1.4)	1.7 (0.8)
Gender					
Male	3.5 (0.3)	3.2 (0.3)	4.3 (0.8)	5.2 (1.0)	3.4 (0.8)
Female	1.6 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	1.9 (0.5)	3.4 (1.1)	1.4 (0.5)
Race					
White	2.5 (0.2)	2.4 (0.2)	3.4 (0.6)	3.8 (1.1)	2.2 (0.5)
Black	3.3 (0.4)	2.5 (0.7)	2.7 (0.8)	4.8 (1.0)	4.5 (1.6)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	3.5 (0.6)	3.8 (0.7)	3.4 (1.4)	4.0 (1.9)	1.8 (1.0)
Non-Hispanic	2.5 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	3.2 (0.5)	4.2 (0.8)	2.4 (0.5)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	2.8 (0.2)	2.6 (0.2)	3.5 (0.6)	5.3 (1.0)	2.4 (0.6)
One or more	1.6 (0.2)	0.9 (0.2)	2.1 (0.5)	2.2 (0.8)	2.6 (0.6)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	3.9 (0.4)	3.6 (0.6)	5.0 (1.3)	5.7 (1.5)	3.9 (1.3)
12 years	2.5 (0.2)	2.5 (0.3)	2.9 (0.7)	3.1 (1.0)	2.4 (0.7)
More than 12 years	1.9 (0.2)	1.7 (0.2)	2.3 (0.5)	4.0 (1.3)	1.6 (0.5)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	2.3 (0.2)	2.1 (0.2)	2.7 (0.5)	4.0 (1.1)	2.7 (0.6)
Not employed	3.0 (0.3)	2.6 (0.3)	4.0 (1.1)	4.7 (1.0)	1.9 (0.7)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	4.3 (0.6)	1.9 (0.7)	5.5 (1.3)	6.2 (1.3)	2.3 (1.6)
$10,000–$19,999	3.2 (0.4)	4.2 (0.7)	1.8 (0.6)	1.7 (0.8)	3.2 (1.2)
$20,000–$34,999	2.2 (0.3)	2.1 (0.3)	2.1 (0.8)	2.9 (1.7)	2.7 (0.8)
$35,000–$49,999	2.4 (0.3)	2.3 (0.4)	2.2 (1.3)	2.5 (2.4)	2.2 (1.0)
$50,000 or more	1.9 (0.3)	2.0 (0.4)	1.6 (1.2)	0.0 (0.0)	0.8 (0.4)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	5.0 (0.9)	3.1 (1.6)	6.6 (1.8)	6.2 (1.5)	3.9 (3.9)
50–99 percent	3.5 (0.5)	4.1 (0.9)	2.9 (1.0)	4.5 (1.4)	2.0 (1.3)
100–199 percent	2.7 (0.3)	2.8 (0.5)	2.6 (0.7)	2.5 (1.0)	3.2 (1.0)
200–299 percent	2.3 (0.3)	2.2 (0.4)	2.0 (0.9)	2.5 (1.8)	3.1 (1.0)
300 percent or more	1.9 (0.2)	1.9 (0.3)	1.9 (0.8)	2.4 (1.7)	1.4 (0.5)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 7. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent who had chronic enuresis in the past 12 months, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
	Percent				
Total[2]	2.4 (0.1)	2.3 (0.2)	2.9 (0.5)	2.3 (0.4)	3.0 (0.5)
Age					
0–2 years	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
3–4 years	0.3 (0.1)	0.3 (0.2)	0.6 (0.6)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)
5–9 years	5.4 (0.4)	5.4 (0.5)	6.6 (1.6)	5.5 (1.4)	6.0 (1.2)
10–14 years	2.8 (0.3)	2.8 (0.4)	2.7 (0.7)	2.8 (1.2)	3.6 (0.9)
15–17 years	0.4 (0.1)	0.4 (0.2)	0.3 (0.2)	2.2 (1.3)	0.1 (0.1)
Gender					
Male	3.1 (0.2)	3.2 (0.3)	3.0 (0.6)	3.6 (0.8)	3.9 (0.8)
Female	1.6 (0.2)	1.4 (0.2)	2.7 (0.8)	1.1 (0.4)	2.1 (0.5)
Race					
White	2.4 (0.1)	2.4 (0.2)	2.4 (0.4)	2.1 (0.7)	2.9 (0.5)
Black	2.5 (0.4)	2.2 (0.8)	4.3 (1.7)	2.5 (0.6)	2.7 (1.2)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	2.5 (0.5)	2.6 (0.7)	3.1 (0.8)	2.1 (1.5)	1.3 (0.6)
Non-Hispanic	2.4 (0.1)	2.3 (0.2)	2.9 (0.6)	2.4 (0.4)	3.0 (0.5)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	2.7 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	3.3 (0.7)	2.6 (0.6)	3.0 (0.6)
One or more	1.2 (0.1)	0.7 (0.1)	1.3 (0.4)	1.7 (0.6)	2.8 (0.7)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	2.4 (0.4)	2.9 (0.7)	1.9 (0.9)	2.7 (0.8)	1.3 (0.7)
12 years	2.6 (0.2)	2.5 (0.3)	3.3 (0.9)	2.0 (0.7)	3.1 (0.7)
More than 12 years	2.1 (0.2)	1.9 (0.3)	3.0 (0.9)	2.4 (1.0)	3.9 (0.9)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	2.3 (0.2)	2.2 (0.2)	2.8 (0.5)	2.0 (0.7)	2.8 (0.6)
Not employed	2.6 (0.3)	2.5 (0.4)	3.1 (1.2)	2.7 (0.6)	3.4 (0.9)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	3.6 (0.5)	5.1 (1.3)	3.9 (1.4)	3.2 (0.7)	4.3 (2.0)
$10,000–$19,999	2.7 (0.4)	2.8 (0.7)	3.3 (0.9)	1.3 (0.6)	4.2 (1.3)
$20,000–$34,999	2.2 (0.2)	2.2 (0.3)	1.7 (0.5)	2.2 (1.4)	2.9 (0.8)
$35,000–$49,999	2.3 (0.3)	2.1 (0.4)	3.3 (2.8)	0.0 (0.0)	3.6 (1.5)
$50,000 or more	2.3 (0.3)	2.3 (0.4)	3.5 (2.6)	8.4 (6.0)	2.5 (1.2)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	4.5 (1.0)	7.3 (2.7)	5.7 (2.4)	3.2 (0.9)	3.4 (3.3)
50–99 percent	2.8 (0.5)	4.1 (1.1)	1.3 (0.6)	1.9 (0.7)	3.4 (1.7)
100–199 percent	2.2 (0.3)	2.0 (0.3)	3.2 (0.9)	1.7 (0.8)	3.3 (0.9)
200–299 percent	2.4 (0.3)	2.4 (0.4)	2.8 (1.2)	1.4 (1.4)	2.5 (0.9)
300 percent or more	2.0 (0.2)	1.9 (0.3)	1.5 (0.8)	4.4 (2.7)	3.4 (1.1)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 8. Number of children 17 years of age and under and percent with one or more indicators of health vulnerability, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
	Percent				
Total[2]	40.2 (0.5)	38.4 (0.6)	43.8 (1.5)	47.9 (1.8)	43.8 (1.7)
Age					
0–2 years	39.8 (1.1)	38.9 (1.3)	45.2 (5.6)	41.8 (3.0)	38.4 (5.3)
3–4 years	43.8 (1.4)	41.1 (1.8)	49.3 (4.5)	63.0 (4.2)	41.1 (5.7)
5–9 years	44.1 (0.9)	42.3 (1.2)	46.9 (2.5)	53.8 (3.2)	48.0 (3.2)
10–14 years	37.3 (1.0)	34.1 (1.1)	41.5 (2.6)	42.4 (4.1)	44.4 (2.6)
15–17 years	36.2 (1.0)	34.8 (1.3)	40.1 (2.7)	36.9 (4.5)	40.1 (2.9)
Gender					
Male	40.4 (0.7)	39.0 (0.9)	43.3 (2.1)	48.3 (2.5)	43.0 (2.5)
Female	40.0 (0.7)	37.8 (0.9)	44.2 (1.9)	47.5 (2.5)	44.5 (2.4)
Race					
White	40.7 (0.5)	39.3 (0.6)	45.5 (1.8)	47.5 (2.5)	44.4 (1.9)
Black	37.8 (1.3)	28.0 (1.6)	39.1 (2.8)	47.3 (2.4)	37.6 (4.3)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	40.2 (1.6)	38.1 (1.7)	42.8 (4.6)	53.7 (4.3)	40.9 (6.3)
Non-Hispanic	40.2 (0.5)	38.4 (0.6)	44.1 (1.6)	46.9 (2.0)	44.1 (1.7)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	40.2 (0.6)	38.4 (0.7)	43.5 (1.8)	49.2 (2.3)	44.3 (2.0)
One or more	40.3 (0.7)	38.6 (0.9)	44.6 (2.1)	45.1 (2.0)	41.7 (2.4)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	43.2 (1.2)	39.8 (1.7)	51.4 (3.7)	49.1 (3.0)	49.6 (3.7)
12 years	40.4 (0.7)	38.4 (0.8)	42.2 (2.0)	47.6 (2.6)	43.1 (2.3)
More than 12 years	38.5 (0.8)	37.9 (0.9)	40.8 (2.2)	46.0 (3.6)	41.3 (2.6)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	39.5 (0.6)	38.3 (0.7)	40.9 (1.7)	45.8 (2.4)	44.5 (1.9)
Not employed	41.6 (0.7)	38.7 (1.0)	49.5 (3.0)	50.4 (2.3)	42.7 (2.7)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	47.6 (1.4)	43.0 (2.9)	50.7 (3.0)	52.2 (2.3)	55.1 (5.9)
$10,000–$19,999	42.6 (1.2)	40.1 (1.6)	44.5 (2.2)	46.1 (3.5)	49.2 (3.3)
$20,000–$34,999	40.4 (0.9)	40.2 (1.1)	37.4 (2.8)	44.3 (4.8)	41.7 (3.2)
$35,000–$49,999	38.7 (1.0)	37.8 (1.1)	47.3 (5.3)	50.8 (9.1)	45.9 (3.4)
$50,000 or more	36.9 (1.3)	36.2 (1.4)	51.0 (6.2)	55.2 (11.7)	36.1 (3.8)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	45.6 (1.9)	34.8 (3.7)	52.3 (4.2)	50.9 (2.9)	57.8 (12.0)
50–99 percent	43.8 (1.5)	41.9 (2.7)	43.8 (3.2)	46.8 (3.1)	49.3 (4.9)
100–199 percent	42.4 (1.0)	41.9 (1.2)	42.6 (2.3)	47.3 (3.3)	45.8 (3.3)
200–299 percent	39.1 (1.0)	37.4 (1.2)	38.7 (3.1)	51.1 (4.6)	44.0 (3.0)
300 percent or more	37.9 (0.8)	37.7 (0.9)	42.4 (3.2)	38.5 (6.0)	38.1 (2.5)

[1] Including other and unknown family type.
[2] Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3] Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 9. Number of children 17 years of age and under and mean health vulnerability score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
			Number of children in thousands		
Total[2]	63,569	38,999	6,945	4,752	5,818
			Mean score per child		
Total[2]	0.81 (0.01)	0.75 (0.02)	0.99 (0.04)	1.01 (0.05)	0.90 (0.05)
Age					
0–2 years	0.81 (0.03)	0.77 (0.03)	1.34 (0.27)	0.85 (0.08)	0.75 (0.14)
3–4 years	0.83 (0.04)	0.77 (0.04)	0.98 (0.12)	1.35 (0.14)	0.80 (0.12)
5–9 years	0.90 (0.03)	0.84 (0.03)	0.99 (0.07)	1.10 (0.08)	1.00 (0.09)
10–14 years	0.74 (0.03)	0.64 (0.03)	0.94 (0.08)	0.88 (0.11)	0.93 (0.07)
15–17 years	0.74 (0.03)	0.69 (0.04)	0.93 (0.09)	1.01 (0.19)	0.79 (0.08)
Gender					
Male	0.83 (0.02)	0.77 (0.02)	1.02 (0.07)	1.02 (0.07)	0.91 (0.06)
Female	0.79 (0.02)	0.72 (0.02)	0.96 (0.05)	1.00 (0.08)	0.88 (0.07)
Race					
White	0.83 (0.01)	0.77 (0.02)	1.03 (0.06)	1.14 (0.09)	0.92 (0.05)
Black	0.75 (0.03)	0.53 (0.04)	0.88 (0.08)	0.94 (0.06)	0.65 (0.11)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	0.81 (0.04)	0.75 (0.05)	0.83 (0.11)	1.34 (0.15)	0.84 (0.15)
Non-Hispanic	0.81 (0.01)	0.75 (0.02)	1.02 (0.05)	0.96 (0.05)	0.90 (0.05)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	0.82 (0.01)	0.75 (0.02)	1.01 (0.06)	1.06 (0.07)	0.91 (0.06)
One or more	0.78 (0.02)	0.72 (0.02)	0.90 (0.05)	0.92 (0.07)	0.85 (0.06)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	0.90 (0.03)	0.79 (0.04)	1.15 (0.13)	1.01 (0.07)	1.13 (0.13)
12 years	0.81 (0.02)	0.76 (0.02)	0.97 (0.06)	0.96 (0.07)	0.83 (0.06)
More than 12 years	0.76 (0.02)	0.72 (0.02)	0.90 (0.06)	1.14 (0.14)	0.85 (0.07)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	0.78 (0.01)	0.74 (0.02)	0.90 (0.04)	0.95 (0.07)	0.90 (0.06)
Not employed	0.85 (0.02)	0.76 (0.02)	1.17 (0.10)	1.09 (0.06)	0.89 (0.07)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	1.05 (0.04)	0.89 (0.08)	1.20 (0.11)	1.12 (0.07)	1.33 (0.26)
$10,000–$19,999	0.90 (0.04)	0.82 (0.05)	0.96 (0.07)	1.00 (0.12)	1.12 (0.11)
$20,000–$34,999	0.78 (0.02)	0.77 (0.03)	0.83 (0.07)	0.84 (0.11)	0.84 (0.07)
$35,000–$49,999	0.75 (0.03)	0.74 (0.03)	1.09 (0.19)	0.86 (0.17)	0.89 (0.10)
$50,000 or more	0.71 (0.03)	0.68 (0.03)	1.08 (0.18)	1.42 (0.43)	0.68 (0.08)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	1.00 (0.06)	0.65 (0.08)	1.22 (0.17)	1.09 (0.08)	1.73 (0.57)
50–99 percent	0.95 (0.04)	0.90 (0.08)	1.03 (0.10)	0.99 (0.09)	0.99 (0.15)
100–199 percent	0.86 (0.03)	0.82 (0.03)	0.92 (0.07)	1.01 (0.12)	1.01 (0.08)
200–299 percent	0.77 (0.03)	0.73 (0.03)	0.89 (0.09)	1.05 (0.14)	0.84 (0.08)
300 percent or more	0.73 (0.02)	0.71 (0.02)	0.92 (0.09)	0.86 (0.22)	0.72 (0.06)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 10. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent who ever repeated a grade of school, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
		Number of children in thousands			
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
		Percent			
Total[2]	16.5 (0.5)	11.6 (0.6)	21.5 (1.4)	29.7 (2.5)	21.7 (1.5)
Age					
5–9 years	10.6 (0.7)	7.6 (0.8)	16.2 (2.4)	19.7 (3.1)	13.4 (2.7)
10–14 years	19.0 (0.7)	13.4 (0.8)	22.7 (2.0)	38.3 (3.8)	26.1 (2.3)
15–17 years	20.1 (1.0)	14.9 (1.3)	25.0 (2.5)	35.7 (5.0)	22.8 (2.7)
Gender					
Male	20.9 (0.7)	15.9 (0.8)	28.2 (2.1)	35.0 (3.0)	24.4 (2.0)
Female	11.8 (0.6)	7.2 (0.6)	14.7 (1.6)	24.3 (3.4)	19.1 (2.0)
Race					
White	14.8 (0.6)	11.0 (0.6)	21.2 (1.5)	27.5 (3.5)	20.7 (1.6)
Black	26.3 (1.5)	19.6 (2.4)	23.7 (2.7)	30.8 (3.4)	31.2 (5.7)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	18.6 (1.4)	17.0 (1.7)	17.1 (4.0)	33.3 (6.2)	23.4 (6.0)
Non-Hispanic	16.2 (0.5)	10.9 (0.5)	22.1 (1.4)	28.7 (2.6)	21.6 (1.6)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	16.5 (0.6)	11.8 (0.6)	22.2 (1.6)	32.1 (3.1)	22.9 (1.7)
One or more	16.5 (0.8)	10.4 (0.9)	18.5 (2.0)	21.3 (2.6)	15.9 (2.0)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	28.0 (1.2)	22.3 (1.7)	37.4 (3.5)	36.6 (3.9)	30.8 (3.7)
12 years	16.7 (0.8)	12.5 (0.9)	20.5 (2.2)	27.8 (3.5)	22.2 (2.2)
More than 12 years	9.9 (0.6)	6.0 (0.6)	13.1 (1.7)	16.0 (4.1)	15.6 (2.2)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	14.7 (0.5)	10.3 (0.6)	17.8 (1.4)	27.7 (3.2)	22.0 (1.8)
Not employed	19.2 (0.9)	13.9 (1.1)	29.5 (2.7)	31.4 (3.2)	21.0 (2.7)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	29.6 (1.5)	22.1 (3.2)	31.5 (2.8)	34.4 (3.2)	18.3 (4.9)
$10,000–$19,999	21.1 (1.3)	19.1 (2.2)	20.4 (2.4)	17.9 (3.4)	31.5 (3.9)
$20,000–$34,999	16.3 (0.9)	12.4 (1.0)	16.7 (2.4)	20.5 (5.9)	23.8 (2.9)
$35,000–$49,999	11.3 (0.8)	10.4 (0.9)	12.3 (4.0)	34.0 (8.5)	13.6 (2.3)
$50,000 or more	8.6 (0.8)	6.3 (0.7)	3.6 (2.7)	0.0 (0.0)	17.9 (3.2)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	30.3 (2.4)	23.8 (5.0)	26.9 (3.9)	37.5 (4.7)	25.3 (0.4)
50–99 percent	27.8 (1.7)	22.5 (2.7)	32.4 (3.3)	30.1 (4.9)	33.3 (6.4)
100–199 percent	19.2 (1.1)	15.3 (1.3)	18.6 (2.2)	19.5 (3.4)	27.2 (3.2)
200–299 percent	13.9 (0.9)	11.1 (1.0)	15.9 (2.7)	23.7 (5.8)	18.6 (2.9)
300 percent or more	10.0 (0.6)	8.1 (0.6)	11.4 (2.2)	4.0 (3.2)	16.3 (2.0)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 11. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent who were ever expelled or suspended from school, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	7.1 (0.3)	4.4 (0.3)	10.7 (0.9)	15.3 (1.6)	8.8 (0.9)
Age					
5–9 years	1.2 (0.2)	0.6 (0.2)	1.5 (0.7)	4.8 (1.5)	1.2 (0.6)
10–14 years	7.0 (0.5)	4.4 (0.5)	9.2 (1.4)	18.6 (2.9)	8.4 (1.5)
15–17 years	14.9 (0.8)	10.3 (0.9)	22.0 (2.3)	30.9 (4.3)	16.4 (2.0)
Gender					
Male	10.2 (0.3)	6.4 (0.5)	16.2 (1.7)	24.3 (2.8)	12.1 (1.6)
Female	3.8 (0.5)	2.4 (0.3)	5.1 (0.9)	6.5 (1.4)	5.6 (0.9)
Race					
White	5.9 (0.3)	4.1 (0.3)	9.9 (1.0)	9.1 (2.4)	7.9 (0.9)
Black	13.7 (1.0)	8.5 (1.7)	13.5 (1.9)	18.2 (2.1)	16.0 (3.3)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	9.0 (1.1)	6.9 (1.2)	12.9 (3.1)	16.5 (6.1)	3.4 (1.9)
Non-Hispanic	6.9 (0.3)	4.1 (0.3)	10.4 (0.9)	15.2 (1.7)	9.4 (1.0)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	6.8 (0.3)	4.4 (0.4)	10.6 (1.0)	17.0 (2.0)	8.0 (1.0)
One or more	8.5 (0.6)	4.8 (0.7)	11.2 (1.5)	9.2 (2.0)	12.6 (1.7)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	11.6 (0.9)	8.2 (1.2)	15.0 (2.4)	18.4 (2.6)	12.4 (2.6)
12 years	6.6 (0.5)	4.3 (0.5)	9.6 (1.4)	13.7 (2.5)	8.2 (1.3)
More than 12 years	5.1 (0.4)	2.9 (0.4)	9.4 (1.3)	10.7 (3.1)	7.6 (1.5)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	6.9 (0.4)	4.4 (0.4)	10.9 (1.1)	15.1 (2.3)	8.9 (1.0)
Not employed	7.2 (0.6)	4.5 (0.6)	10.2 (1.5)	15.4 (2.2)	8.6 (1.7)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	11.7 (1.1)	5.0 (1.5)	11.3 (1.9)	16.2 (2.3)	15.0 (5.1)
$10,000–$19,999	9.8 (0.8)	8.6 (1.4)	11.1 (1.8)	15.8 (3.1)	8.5 (1.9)
$20,000–$34,999	6.4 (0.5)	4.0 (0.5)	10.8 (1.9)	13.9 (5.0)	8.5 (1.9)
$35,000–$49,999	5.1 (0.6)	3.9 (0.5)	8.2 (3.3)	11.4 (0.9)	8.0 (2.0)
$50,000 or more	4.3 (0.5)	2.9 (0.5)	11.5 (6.9)	0.0 (0.0)	8.4 (1.9)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	11.8 (1.4)	3.9 (1.7)	9.5 (2.2)	17.7 (3.0)	15.4 (8.6)
50–99 percent	11.9 (1.2)	10.7 (2.0)	12.4 (2.0)	15.2 (2.9)	9.5 (3.2)
100–199 percent	7.5 (0.6)	5.0 (0.7)	11.4 (1.9)	10.6 (2.2)	8.4 (2.0)
200–299 percent	6.3 (0.6)	4.2 (0.7)	8.5 (1.6)	19.5 (6.7)	9.5 (1.9)
300 percent or more	4.7 (0.4)	3.2 (0.4)	11.0 (2.4)	5.1 (3.7)	7.5 (1.3)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 12. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent who were ever the subject of a parent-teacher conference, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	17.6 (0.5)	13.3 (0.5)	21.3 (1.3)	27.6 (2.2)	22.9 (1.4)
Age					
5–9 years	13.2 (0.7)	10.9 (0.9)	15.6 (2.3)	20.9 (3.0)	16.6 (2.6)
10–14 years	19.1 (0.8)	13.5 (0.9)	23.7 (1.9)	32.8 (4.2)	26.7 (2.2)
15–17 years	20.9 (1.0)	16.5 (1.1)	23.8 (2.6)	32.4 (4.7)	23.0 (2.6)
Gender					
Male	22.7 (0.8)	18.3 (0.9)	26.3 (2.0)	34.5 (3.1)	27.1 (2.1)
Female	12.3 (0.5)	8.0 (0.6)	16.3 (1.8)	20.9 (2.7)	18.8 (2.0)
Race					
White	16.5 (0.5)	13.0 (0.6)	21.3 (1.5)	24.4 (3.8)	23.1 (1.6)
Black	23.2 (1.4)	17.7 (2.4)	20.4 (2.5)	29.4 (2.9)	25.2 (4.7)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	18.1 (1.8)	16.2 (2.3)	20.8 (3.7)	29.6 (5.4)	15.9 (5.0)
Non-Hispanic	17.4 (0.5)	12.8 (0.5)	21.4 (1.4)	27.1 (2.4)	23.6 (1.4)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	17.3 (0.6)	13.2 (0.6)	21.4 (1.5)	28.7 (2.7)	23.4 (1.7)
One or more	19.0 (0.9)	14.3 (1.0)	20.9 (1.9)	23.8 (2.7)	20.4 (2.1)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	20.5 (1.4)	15.5 (1.7)	21.7 (2.8)	30.2 (2.9)	23.3 (3.3)
12 years	17.1 (0.7)	13.3 (0.8)	20.7 (2.0)	24.7 (2.9)	24.3 (2.3)
More than 12 years	16.4 (0.7)	12.3 (0.8)	21.8 (2.1)	27.2 (6.2)	20.5 (2.4)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	17.2 (0.6)	13.4 (0.7)	21.5 (1.5)	23.2 (2.6)	23.0 (1.8)
Not employed	17.6 (0.8)	13.2 (0.9)	20.8 (2.3)	31.5 (3.1)	22.6 (2.5)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	22.2 (1.6)	14.5 (2.9)	19.7 (2.4)	30.2 (2.7)	24.0 (6.4)
$10,000–$19,999	20.5 (1.3)	16.3 (1.9)	21.4 (2.6)	29.0 (4.3)	25.3 (4.3)
$20,000–$34,999	17.0 (0.9)	12.9 (1.1)	24.6 (2.6)	16.8 (5.3)	23.0 (2.6)
$35,000–$49,999	16.7 (1.0)	13.6 (1.0)	24.4 (4.9)	33.8 (5.2)	22.5 (2.9)
$50,000 or more	15.7 (0.9)	12.8 (1.0)	19.6 (7.4)	28.5 (4.2)	22.8 (3.1)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	22.8 (2.2)	12.4 (3.9)	16.4 (3.2)	35.2 (3.7)	25.5 (1.3)
50–99 percent	21.2 (1.7)	17.8 (2.6)	22.2 (2.8)	21.6 (3.6)	26.4 (5.9)
100–199 percent	18.5 (1.1)	14.7 (1.4)	20.3 (2.7)	24.0 (4.4)	23.1 (2.6)
200–299 percent	16.0 (0.9)	12.4 (1.1)	22.3 (2.6)	26.0 (5.5)	20.8 (3.2)
300 percent or more	16.4 (0.7)	13.1 (0.7)	24.5 (3.2)	12.0 (5.0)	22.5 (2.0)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 13. Number of children 3–17 years of age and percent treated for emotional or behavioral problems in the past 12 months, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
		Number of children in thousands			
Total[2]	52,209	30,856	6,358	3,362	5,428
		Percent			
Total[2]	4.6 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	8.8 (0.6)	4.4 (0.7)	6.6 (0.8)
Age					
3–4 years	0.9 (0.2)	0.5 (0.2)	2.1 (1.3)	1.1 (0.7)	3.7 (2.2)
5–9 years	4.1 (0.3)	2.7 (0.4)	6.8 (1.2)	4.4 (1.3)	6.2 (1.2)
10–14 years	5.2 (0.4)	3.0 (0.4)	11.1 (1.4)	5.3 (1.5)	5.5 (0.9)
15–17 years	6.7 (0.5)	4.0 (0.6)	10.7 (1.6)	7.1 (2.7)	9.4 (1.7)
Gender					
Male	5.0 (0.3)	3.3 (0.3)	9.3 (1.0)	4.7 (1.0)	6.0 (1.1)
Female	4.1 (0.3)	2.0 (0.2)	8.2 (1.0)	4.1 (1.0)	7.3 (1.0)
Race					
White	4.8 (0.2)	2.7 (0.2)	10.3 (0.8)	6.8 (1.6)	6.8 (0.9)
Black	3.6 (0.5)	2.3 (0.6)	4.4 (1.0)	3.3 (0.8)	4.0 (1.5)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	3.4 (0.6)	1.5 (0.6)	5.3 (1.8)	6.3 (2.5)	2.5 (2.0)
Non-Hispanic	4.7 (0.2)	2.8 (0.2)	9.3 (0.7)	4.1 (0.8)	7.0 (0.8)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	4.2 (0.2)	2.6 (0.2)	8.5 (0.7)	4.3 (0.9)	6.9 (0.9)
One or more	6.1 (0.4)	3.2 (0.5)	9.8 (1.1)	4.7 (1.0)	5.5 (1.2)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	4.3 (0.4)	2.8 (0.5)	7.3 (1.5)	4.1 (1.3)	4.6 (1.3)
12 years	4.3 (0.3)	2.5 (0.3)	8.9 (1.1)	4.2 (1.2)	5.6 (1.0)
More than 12 years	5.0 (0.3)	2.9 (0.4)	9.5 (1.2)	5.6 (1.8)	9.3 (1.7)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	4.8 (0.3)	2.9 (0.3)	9.0 (0.9)	4.5 (1.1)	7.3 (1.0)
Not employed	3.9 (0.3)	2.4 (0.3)	8.2 (1.3)	4.3 (1.2)	5.0 (1.3)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	6.2 (0.8)	2.3 (0.9)	8.8 (1.4)	5.4 (1.3)	5.1 (2.6)
$10,000–$19,999	5.3 (0.5)	2.7 (0.5)	9.2 (1.5)	4.4 (1.6)	7.3 (1.9)
$20,000–$34,999	3.9 (0.4)	2.1 (0.3)	9.1 (1.7)	3.0 (1.4)	6.4 (1.4)
$35,000–$49,999	4.1 (0.4)	2.7 (0.4)	9.0 (2.6)	6.7 (6.6)	6.9 (1.6)
$50,000 or more	5.0 (0.6)	3.9 (0.6)	18.8 (6.3)	0.0 (0.0)	7.8 (2.0)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	5.6 (1.1)	2.0 (1.2)	7.2 (2.0)	5.6 (1.7)	3.9 (3.9)
50–99 percent	4.6 (0.6)	2.4 (0.8)	8.5 (1.5)	3.0 (1.0)	3.9 (1.9)
100–199 percent	4.2 (0.4)	1.9 (0.3)	6.9 (1.3)	4.1 (1.6)	8.1 (1.5)
200–299 percent	4.7 (0.4)	2.8 (0.5)	11.9 (1.9)	6.6 (2.6)	5.0 (1.5)
300 percent or more	4.7 (0.4)	3.2 (0.4)	11.0 (2.0)	3.5 (2.1)	7.4 (1.4)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 14. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent with one or more indicators of behavioral problems, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	57.1 (0.5)	52.1 (0.6)	68.6 (1.5)	48.9 (1.5)	75.5 (1.4)
Age					
5–9 years	84.3 (0.8)	82.3 (1.0)	86.0 (2.2)	88.7 (2.2)	91.4 (1.5)
10–14 years	83.5 (0.8)	81.4 (1.0)	83.3 (2.1)	91.2 (1.9)	87.4 (2.0)
15–17 years	80.6 (0.8)	78.4 (1.1)	85.2 (1.8)	88.9 (3.2)	80.4 (3.1)
Gender					
Male	57.5 (0.7)	52.0 (0.9)	71.0 (1.9)	49.0 (2.1)	76.6 (1.9)
Female	56.7 (0.7)	52.2 (0.9)	66.2 (2.1)	48.7 (2.3)	74.4 (2.3)
Race					
White	57.1 (0.5)	52.5 (0.7)	67.7 (1.6)	42.5 (2.7)	75.7 (1.6)
Black	58.7 (1.4)	52.0 (2.5)	72.5 (3.0)	52.8 (2.0)	75.6 (3.9)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	57.5 (1.4)	54.9 (1.8)	64.1 (4.1)	49.4 (4.9)	68.6 (5.3)
Non-Hispanic	57.8 (0.6)	52.5 (0.7)	69.8 (1.6)	49.3 (1.7)	76.6 (1.5)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	60.4 (0.6)	55.9 (0.7)	70.6 (1.7)	55.9 (1.9)	78.6 (1.6)
One or more	44.7 (0.9)	34.0 (0.9)	62.0 (2.3)	34.1 (2.2)	63.6 (2.6)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	60.0 (1.0)	56.3 (1.6)	68.1 (3.1)	54.1 (2.4)	71.5 (3.4)
12 years	58.9 (0.8)	54.7 (0.9)	67.9 (1.9)	46.4 (2.6)	78.6 (1.9)
More than 12 years	53.6 (0.7)	47.8 (0.9)	69.9 (2.5)	43.4 (3.8)	73.5 (2.5)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	60.9 (0.7)	55.8 (0.8)	70.3 (1.7)	55.6 (2.2)	80.1 (1.6)
Not employed	51.8 (0.7)	47.0 (1.0)	65.5 (2.5)	46.0 (1.8)	67.2 (2.6)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	57.2 (1.3)	45.9 (3.1)	70.6 (2.9)	50.9 (1.9)	74.2 (4.9)
$10,000–$19,999	56.3 (1.2)	47.6 (1.6)	71.9 (2.8)	47.7 (3.8)	77.4 (2.7)
$20,000–$34,999	56.8 (0.9)	52.0 (1.2)	66.9 (3.2)	51.3 (4.9)	73.4 (2.6)
$35,000–$49,999	59.7 (1.0)	55.4 (1.3)	69.3 (5.5)	42.1 (9.2)	79.8 (2.6)
$50,000 or more	58.7 (1.1)	55.9 (1.2)	62.3 (7.6)	16.3 (8.1)	79.4 (3.7)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	56.3 (1.6)	50.1 (3.7)	69.0 (3.9)	52.2 (2.4)	74.4 (7.6)
50–99 percent	58.1 (1.6)	51.1 (2.8)	68.7 (3.0)	49.2 (2.6)	72.2 (5.3)
100–199 percent	55.6 (0.9)	49.8 (1.2)	67.5 (2.8)	46.4 (3.7)	76.0 (2.6)
200–299 percent	58.6 (1.0)	53.8 (1.3)	70.1 (3.2)	51.1 (5.3)	73.2 (3.0)
300 percent or more	57.9 (0.8)	53.5 (0.9)	68.7 (3.1)	35.9 (6.1)	78.3 (2.1)

[1] Including other and unknown family type.
[2] Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3] Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 15. Number of children 5–17 years of age and mean overall behavioral problem score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Mean score per child				
Total[2]	4.21 (0.06)	3.48 (0.07)	5.83 (0.20)	4.39 (0.17)	6.09 (0.21)
Age					
5–9 years	6.31 (0.13)	5.64 (0.14)	7.40 (0.36)	8.09 (0.38)	7.67 (0.35)
10–14 years	6.15 (0.13)	5.26 (0.14)	7.36 (0.40)	8.72 (0.56)	7.16 (0.38)
15–17 years	5.81 (0.13)	5.21 (0.16)	6.76 (0.35)	6.76 (0.66)	5.96 (0.42)
Gender					
Male	4.48 (0.09)	3.72 (0.10)	6.24 (0.28)	4.71 (0.28)	6.28 (0.31)
Female	3.93 (0.07)	3.23 (0.08)	5.42 (0.28)	4.06 (0.27)	5.90 (0.28)
Race					
White	4.15 (0.07)	3.49 (0.07)	5.90 (0.23)	3.59 (0.30)	6.14 (0.24)
Black	4.63 (0.14)	3.64 (0.25)	5.69 (0.39)	4.86 (0.24)	5.60 (0.52)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	4.41 (0.17)	4.04 (0.21)	5.76 (0.56)	4.35 (0.58)	5.65 (0.61)
Non-Hispanic	4.24 (0.07)	3.46 (0.07)	5.89 (0.22)	4.42 (0.19)	6.16 (0.23)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	4.47 (0.08)	3.74 (0.08)	6.19 (0.23)	5.23 (0.25)	6.36 (0.25)
One or more	3.25 (0.09)	2.22 (0.08)	4.64 (0.24)	2.62 (0.20)	5.02 (0.33)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	4.89 (0.13)	4.21 (0.17)	5.94 (0.46)	5.24 (0.36)	5.87 (0.41)
12 years	4.42 (0.09)	3.69 (0.09)	5.74 (0.26)	4.15 (0.28)	6.59 (0.34)
More than 12 years	3.64 (0.07)	2.99 (0.08)	5.88 (0.31)	3.15 (0.35)	5.50 (0.28)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	4.41 (0.08)	3.73 (0.09)	5.67 (0.21)	4.47 (0.26)	6.45 (0.25)
Not employed	3.93 (0.09)	3.12 (0.11)	6.17 (0.40)	4.52 (0.23)	5.43 (0.33)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	5.13 (0.18)	3.38 (0.27)	6.82 (0.43)	4.79 (0.24)	6.54 (0.78)
$10,000–$19,999	4.64 (0.15)	3.74 (0.18)	6.20 (0.38)	4.19 (0.48)	7.23 (0.51)
$20,000–$34,999	4.09 (0.10)	3.42 (0.11)	5.23 (0.36)	4.18 (0.57)	6.02 (0.37)
$35,000–$49,999	4.08 (0.14)	3.60 (0.14)	4.55 (0.59)	5.23 (1.58)	6.23 (0.47)
$50,000 or more	3.91 (0.12)	3.54 (0.13)	4.74 (1.01)	1.88 (1.11)	5.78 (0.57)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	5.18 (0.24)	3.57 (0.43)	6.79 (0.66)	5.30 (0.33)	5.73 (1.16)
50–99 percent	4.95 (0.21)	4.19 (0.31)	6.30 (0.44)	4.02 (0.35)	6.53 (0.80)
100–199 percent	4.28 (0.12)	3.52 (0.13)	5.67 (0.34)	3.92 (0.38)	6.52 (0.39)
200–299 percent	4.05 (0.12)	3.42 (0.13)	5.16 (0.37)	4.73 (0.75)	6.06 (0.42)
300 percent or more	3.94 (0.09)	3.43 (0.10)	5.13 (0.38)	2.59 (0.46)	5.77 (0.32)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 16. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent with one or more indicators of antisocial behavior, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	29.6 (0.5)	23.8 (0.6)	40.4 (1.4)	33.6 (1.5)	43.9 (1.7)
Age					
5–9 years	46.1 (1.0)	40.8 (1.3)	49.7 (2.6)	62.7 (3.0)	59.9 (3.1)
10–14 years	41.1 (1.1)	34.2 (1.3)	51.0 (2.9)	62.0 (3.6)	48.0 (2.7)
15–17 years	38.4 (1.1)	31.9 (1.4)	47.1 (2.7)	49.9 (5.0)	41.8 (3.5)
Gender					
Male	33.3 (0.7)	27.5 (0.8)	44.9 (1.9)	36.0 (2.0)	48.8 (2.4)
Female	25.6 (0.6)	19.9 (0.7)	35.7 (1.8)	31.1 (2.1)	39.1 (2.1)
Race					
White	28.2 (0.5)	23.5 (0.6)	37.9 (1.6)	27.0 (2.4)	43.6 (1.9)
Black	36.9 (1.1)	28.6 (2.3)	47.4 (2.7)	37.4 (1.8)	46.3 (5.1)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	33.0 (1.4)	28.1 (1.7)	42.1 (4.1)	34.1 (4.2)	48.6 (5.1)
Non-Hispanic	29.5 (0.5)	23.6 (0.6)	40.4 (1.5)	34.0 (1.5)	43.5 (1.8)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	31.6 (0.6)	25.9 (0.7)	43.3 (1.6)	39.7 (2.0)	46.1 (2.0)
One or more	22.0 (0.6)	13.8 (0.6)	30.6 (1.8)	20.7 (1.7)	35.2 (2.5)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	36.5 (1.0)	31.5 (1.5)	42.6 (3.4)	40.5 (2.6)	47.1 (3.8)
12 years	30.0 (0.7)	24.6 (0.9)	39.1 (1.9)	31.4 (2.5)	45.7 (2.3)
More than 12 years	25.6 (0.6)	20.3 (0.8)	40.7 (2.3)	24.1 (3.1)	39.3 (2.4)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	31.0 (0.6)	25.7 (0.7)	39.7 (1.8)	34.8 (2.2)	46.4 (1.9)
Not employed	27.4 (0.7)	21.2 (0.9)	41.8 (2.7)	34.1 (1.8)	39.4 (2.7)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	37.0 (1.2)	23.8 (2.4)	46.0 (2.9)	37.9 (1.9)	49.0 (6.4)
$10,000–$19,999	32.2 (1.1)	25.1 (1.3)	42.2 (2.8)	30.6 (3.3)	54.0 (3.6)
$20,000–$34,999	29.0 (0.8)	23.4 (1.0)	40.0 (3.2)	31.9 (5.2)	43.7 (3.0)
$35,000–$49,999	27.5 (1.0)	24.9 (1.0)	31.8 (5.0)	34.9 (9.1)	39.2 (3.2)
$50,000 or more	27.3 (1.0)	23.5 (1.1)	29.9 (6.9)	8.0 (5.1)	43.7 (4.4)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	38.0 (1.8)	24.2 (3.8)	48.6 (4.5)	41.9 (2.3)	40.8 (11.4)
50–99 percent	35.2 (1.5)	30.0 (2.4)	40.2 (3.0)	31.4 (2.5)	51.4 (6.0)
100–199 percent	30.3 (1.0)	24.0 (1.2)	41.7 (3.2)	29.0 (3.4)	48.9 (2.8)
200–299 percent	28.5 (1.1)	24.4 (1.3)	36.1 (2.7)	32.9 (5.3)	40.3 (4.1)
300 percent or more	26.6 (0.6)	22.6 (0.8)	34.1 (3.1)	16.8 (3.7)	40.5 (2.6)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 17. Number of children 5–17 years of age and mean antisocial behavior score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
		Number of children in thousands			
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
		Mean score per child			
Total[2]	0.61 (0.01)	0.46 (0.01)	0.91 (0.04)	0.75 (0.04)	0.96 (0.05)
Age					
5–9 years	0.88 (0.03)	0.73 (0.03)	1.03 (0.08)	1.30 (0.09)	1.17 (0.09)
10–14 years	0.88 (0.03)	0.66 (0.03)	1.17 (0.08)	1.56 (0.15)	1.12 (0.09)
15–17 years	0.87 (0.03)	0.72 (0.04)	1.12 (0.08)	1.15 (0.16)	0.97 (0.09)
Gender					
Male	0.73 (0.02)	0.56 (0.02)	1.09 (0.06)	0.87 (0.07)	1.10 (0.07)
Female	0.49 (0.01)	0.34 (0.01)	0.71 (0.05)	0.64 (0.06)	0.82 (0.06)
Race					
White	0.58 (0.01)	0.45 (0.01)	0.88 (0.05)	0.57 (0.06)	0.95 (0.06)
Black	0.82 (0.03)	0.62 (0.06)	1.00 (0.08)	0.87 (0.06)	1.01 (0.14)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	0.70 (0.04)	0.56 (0.04)	1.06 (0.13)	0.79 (0.12)	1.04 (0.16)
Non-Hispanic	0.61 (0.01)	0.45 (0.01)	0.89 (0.04)	0.76 (0.04)	0.95 (0.05)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	0.66 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)	0.99 (0.05)	0.92 (0.06)	1.01 (0.06)
One or more	0.44 (0.01)	0.25 (0.01)	0.64 (0.05)	0.39 (0.04)	0.75 (0.06)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	0.80 (0.03)	0.65 (0.04)	0.93 (0.09)	0.96 (0.08)	1.02 (0.11)
12 years	0.62 (0.02)	0.48 (0.02)	0.86 (0.06)	0.69 (0.06)	0.99 (0.07)
More than 12 years	0.51 (0.02)	0.37 (0.02)	0.95 (0.07)	0.47 (0.08)	0.87 (0.07)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	0.63 (0.02)	0.50 (0.02)	0.88 (0.05)	0.75 (0.06)	1.00 (0.06)
Not employed	0.58 (0.02)	0.40 (0.02)	0.95 (0.08)	0.79 (0.06)	0.88 (0.08)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	0.82 (0.04)	0.49 (0.06)	1.05 (0.09)	0.85 (0.06)	1.03 (0.16)
$10,000–$19,999	0.72 (0.03)	0.55 (0.04)	0.94 (0.08)	0.74 (0.11)	1.17 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	0.58 (0.02)	0.43 (0.02)	0.92 (0.09)	0.64 (0.11)	0.93 (0.08)
$35,000–$49,999	0.55 (0.03)	0.48 (0.02)	0.63 (0.11)	0.83 (0.30)	0.93 (0.11)
$50,000 or more	0.53 (0.03)	0.43 (0.03)	0.71 (0.20)	0.33 (0.28)	·0.95 (0.13)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	0.85 (0.05)	0.57 (0.12)	1.06 (0.13)	0.95 (0.08)	0.69 (0.22)
50–99 percent	0.80 (0.04)	0.63 (0.06)	0.98 (0.10)	0.71 (0.08)	1.22 (0.19)
100–199 percent	0.63 (0.03)	0.48 (0.03)	0.92 (0.08)	0.63 (0.08)	0.99 (0.08)
200–299 percent	0.57 (0.02)	0.45 (0.03)	0.78 (0.08)	0.80 (0.17)	0.96 (0.11)
300 percent or more	0.52 (0.02)	0.41 (0.02)	0.73 (0.08)	0.28 (0.07)	0.87 (0.08)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 18. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent with one or more indicators of anxiety or depression, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	44.0 (0.5)	39.0 (0.6)	55.3 (1.4)	39.2 (1.5)	59.2 (1.6)
Age					
5–9 years	60.4 (1.1)	57.2 (1.3)	67.0 (2.5)	65.8 (3.1)	65.3 (2.8)
10–14 years	64.9 (1.0)	61.3 (1.3)	67.3 (2.8)	75.3 (3.5)	71.4 (2.5)
15–17 years	63.5 (1.0)	60.4 (1.5)	68.8 (2.2)	72.8 (4.8)	64.4 (3.2)
Gender					
Male	43.3 (0.7)	37.3 (0.9)	55.9 (2.0)	40.6 (2.2)	58.6 (2.3)
Female	44.6 (0.7)	40.8 (0.9)	54.7 (2.2)	37.9 (2.2)	59.8 (2.1)
Race					
White	44.0 (0.6)	39.4 (0.7)	55.6 (1.6)	35.7 (2.6)	59.4 (1.8)
Black	44.6 (1.2)	37.2 (2.0)	55.1 (2.6)	41.6 (1.9)	57.7 (4.7)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	45.6 (1.6)	42.7 (1.8)	51.2 (3.3)	47.1 (4.5)	54.0 (5.0)
Non-Hispanic	44.3 (0.6)	39.1 (0.7)	56.3 (1.6)	38.3 (1.7)	60.1 (1.7)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	46.6 (0.6)	41.7 (0.7)	57.6 (1.7)	45.7 (2.1)	62.1 (1.8)
One or more	34.0 (0.7)	25.5 (0.8)	47.7 (2.1)	25.4 (1.8)	47.8 (2.5)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	47.8 (1.1)	43.1 (1.7)	56.6 (3.4)	46.4 (2.6)	55.8 (4.1)
12 years	45.3 (0.7)	41.0 (0.9)	54.8 (2.0)	35.2 (2.3)	62.6 (2.4)
More than 12 years	40.5 (0.7)	35.4 (0.8)	55.1 (2.5)	33.0 (3.9)	56.3 (2.4)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	46.6 (0.7)	41.5 (0.9)	55.9 (1.7)	43.1 (2.5)	63.5 (1.7)
Not employed	40.2 (0.8)	35.5 (1.0)	54.3 (2.6)	38.0 (2.0)	51.1 (2.9)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	47.4 (1.2)	37.1 (3.2)	59.8 (2.7)	42.1 (1.8)	62.0 (6.0)
$10,000–$19,999	43.7 (1.3)	35.9 (1.8)	57.9 (2.6)	36.8 (3.4)	58.9 (3.5)
$20,000–$34,999	43.7 (0.9)	39.5 (1.1)	51.6 (2.9)	39.8 (5.4)	57.2 (3.1)
$35,000–$49,999	45.1 (1.0)	41.1 (1.3)	49.7 (5.7)	40.8 (9.3)	66.7 (3.2)
$50,000 or more	44.3 (1.1)	41.7 (1.2)	52.7 (7.6)	17.5 (8.1)	58.6 (4.2)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	47.5 (1.6)	42.3 (4.5)	58.2 (4.1)	44.2 (2.3)	63.6 (9.6)
50–99 percent	45.7 (1.5)	39.4 (2.5)	58.0 (3.1)	37.7 (2.7)	54.7 (5.3)
100–199 percent	42.5 (1.0)	37.0 (1.3)	53.0 (2.5)	35.3 (3.5)	59.1 (3.2)
200–299 percent	45.0 (1.1)	40.5 (1.3)	53.7 (3.1)	43.1 (5.5)	59.2 (3.2)
300 percent or more	44.1 (0.8)	40.0 (0.9)	54.6 (3.6)	29.7 (5.6)	61.5 (2.4)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 19. Number of children 5–17 years of age and mean anxiety or depression score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Mean score per child				
Total[2]	0.99 (0.02)	0.82 (0.02)	1.40 (0.05)	0.91 (0.05)	1.43 (0.05)
Age					
5–9 years	1.22 (0.03)	1.10 (0.03)	1.53 (0.08)	1.35 (0.09)	1.41 (0.08)
10–14 years	1.52 (0.04)	1.32 (0.04)	1.85 (0.10)	2.00 (0.14)	1.83 (0.10)
15–17 years	1.56 (0.04)	1.42 (0.04)	1.76 (0.09)	1.75 (0.18)	1.61 (0.11)
Gender					
Male	0.96 (0.02)	0.77 (0.02)	1.39 (0.07)	0.91 (0.07)	1.38 (0.08)
Female	1.02 (0.02)	0.87 (0.02)	1.42 (0.07)	0.91 (0.07)	1.48 (0.07)
Race					
White	1.00 (0.02)	0.83 (0.02)	1.47 (0.06)	0.82 (0.07)	1.46 (0.06)
Black	0.98 (0.03)	0.74 (0.05)	1.22 (0.08)	0.97 (0.06)	1.22 (0.11)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	1.04 (0.04)	0.96 (0.04)	1.36 (0.13)	1.00 (0.14)	1.25 (0.16)
Non-Hispanic	0.99 (0.02)	0.81 (0.02)	1.42 (0.06)	0.90 (0.05)	1.46 (0.06)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	1.05 (0.02)	0.88 (0.02)	1.49 (0.06)	1.07 (0.07)	1.51 (0.06)
One or more	0.76 (0.02)	0.53 (0.02)	1.13 (0.06)	0.57 (0.05)	1.11 (0.08)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	1.12 (0.04)	0.98 (0.04)	1.40 (0.12)	1.10 (0.09)	1.33 (0.11)
12 years	1.04 (0.02)	0.87 (0.03)	1.40 (0.07)	0.81 (0.06)	1.57 (0.08)
More than 12 years	0.87 (0.02)	0.71 (0.02)	1.41 (0.07)	0.73 (0.10)	1.29 (0.07)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	1.05 (0.02)	0.88 (0.02)	1.37 (0.05)	0.95 (0.07)	1.55 (0.07)
Not employed	0.90 (0.02)	0.73 (0.03)	1.47 (0.10)	0.92 (0.06)	1.20 (0.08)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	1.13 (0.04)	0.74 (0.06)	1.59 (0.11)	0.99 (0.05)	1.30 (0.17)
$10,000–$19,999	1.05 (0.04)	0.83 (0.05)	1.52 (0.09)	0.89 (0.11)	1.60 (0.14)
$20,000–$34,999	0.97 (0.03)	0.81 (0.03)	1.28 (0.09)	0.90 (0.13)	1.42 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	0.99 (0.03)	0.87 (0.04)	1.19 (0.16)	0.96 (0.27)	1.59 (0.12)
$50,000 or more	0.95 (0.03)	0.86 (0.03)	1.32 (0.24)	0.35 (0.20)	1.45 (0.14)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	1.13 (0.05)	0.79 (0.09)	1.54 (0.15)	1.08 (0.08)	1.16 (0.24)
50–99 percent	1.09 (0.05)	0.92 (0.07)	1.51 (0.11)	0.83 (0.08)	1.40 (0.19)
100–199 percent	0.98 (0.03)	0.79 (0.03)	1.34 (0.08)	0.80 (0.09)	1.50 (0.11)
200–299 percent	1.00 (0.03)	0.84 (0.03)	1.36 (0.11)	1.08 (0.16)	1.43 (0.11)
300 percent or more	0.96 (0.02)	0.83 (0.02)	1.29 (0.10)	0.59 (0.11)	1.47 (0.08)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 20. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent with one or more indicators of headstrong behavior, by family type and selected demographic characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	47.6 (0.5)	43.4 (0.6)	58.1 (1.4)	42.3 (1.4)	62.7 (1.4)
Age					
5–9 years	70.5 (0.9)	68.8 (1.2)	73.8 (2.6)	73.5 (2.9)	78.8 (2.1)
10–14 years	68.0 (1.0)	65.5 (1.2)	70.7 (2.4)	80.8 (2.7)	71.8 (2.3)
15–17 years	63.2 (1.0)	61.1 (1.4)	67.6 (2.5)	70.9 (5.0)	62.3 (3.2)
Gender					
Male	48.6 (0.7)	44.1 (0.9)	60.1 (1.8)	44.2 (2.0)	62.8 (2.1)
Female	46.6 (0.6)	42.7 (0.8)	56.0 (2.1)	40.4 (2.2)	62.5 (2.1)
Race					
White	48.1 (0.5)	44.1 (0.6)	57.9 (1.6)	36.9 (2.5)	64.2 (1.6)
Black	47.0 (1.2)	40.3 (2.4)	58.8 (2.8)	45.7 (1.8)	54.2 (4.7)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	49.4 (1.4)	49.3 (1.5)	56.2 (3.0)	43.3 (4.1)	56.4 (5.6)
Non-Hispanic	48.0 (0.6)	43.3 (0.7)	58.7 (1.6)	42.8 (1.6)	63.5 (1.6)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	50.6 (0.6)	46.6 (0.7)	60.4 (1.7)	49.4 (1.9)	65.3 (1.6)
One or more	36.4 (0.8)	27.8 (0.9)	50.0 (2.1)	27.2 (1.9)	52.4 (2.5)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	51.5 (1.0)	48.6 (1.4)	60.4 (3.1)	47.1 (2.6)	59.3 (3.8)
12 years	49.6 (0.7)	46.1 (0.9)	55.8 (1.8)	40.0 (2.2)	66.9 (2.2)
More than 12 years	43.5 (0.7)	38.7 (0.9)	59.4 (2.3)	37.5 (3.7)	58.7 (2.2)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	50.2 (0.7)	46.0 (0.9)	58.2 (1.6)	47.8 (2.2)	65.8 (1.6)
Not employed	44.1 (0.7)	39.8 (1.0)	57.8 (2.4)	40.0 (1.7)	57.0 (2.8)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	49.2 (1.2)	39.7 (2.5)	61.5 (3.0)	44.0 (1.7)	64.7 (5.1)
$10,000–$19,999	48.6 (1.1)	41.7 (1.4)	60.8 (2.8)	41.5 (3.6)	65.5 (3.4)
$20,000–$34,999	47.9 (0.9)	43.7 (1.1)	57.1 (2.8)	43.8 (5.0)	62.6 (2.7)
$35,000–$49,999	48.4 (1.2)	45.4 (1.4)	53.2 (5.6)	42.1 (9.2)	64.7 (3.0)
$50,000 or more	47.4 (1.1)	45.4 (1.2)	44.9 (7.7)	16.1 (8.0)	61.9 (4.0)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	49.8 (1.6)	44.5 (3.4)	61.5 (4.1)	46.3 (2.2)	59.8 (9.7)
50–99 percent	49.1 (1.5)	44.0 (2.6)	58.1 (3.1)	40.8 (3.2)	64.9 (5.6)
100–199 percent	47.8 (1.0)	43.1 (1.2)	57.3 (2.6)	41.9 (3.5)	63.1 (2.9)
200–299 percent	48.6 (1.1)	45.0 (1.3)	57.4 (3.1)	41.3 (5.1)	62.2 (3.3)
300 percent or more	46.9 (0.8)	43.4 (0.9)	55.8 (3.2)	29.9 (6.2)	62.2 (2.0)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 21. Number of children 5–17 years of age and mean headstrong behavior score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Mean score per child				
Total[2]	1.24 (0.02)	1.08 (0.02)	1.64 (0.05)	1.20 (0.05)	1.70 (0.05)
Age					
5–9 years	1.84 (0.04)	1.74 (0.04)	2.07 (0.10)	2.09 (0.11)	2.12 (0.09)
10–14 years	1.77 (0.03)	1.61 (0.04)	2.06 (0.10)	2.37 (0.13)	1.96 (0.09)
15–17 years	1.62 (0.03)	1.49 (0.04)	1.84 (0.09)	1.90 (0.19)	1.71 (0.12)
Gender					
Male	1.30 (0.02)	1.14 (0.03)	1.72 (0.07)	1.30 (0.08)	1.71 (0.08)
Female	1.17 (0.02)	1.01 (0.02)	1.56 (0.07)	1.11 (0.07)	1.69 (0.07)
Race					
White	1.25 (0.02)	1.10 (0.02)	1.69 (0.06)	1.07 (0.09)	1.75 (0.06)
Black	1.22 (0.04)	0.98 (0.07)	1.49 (0.10)	1.29 (0.06)	1.36 (0.14)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	1.29 (0.05)	1.24 (0.06)	1.58 (0.13)	1.26 (0.16)	1.49 (0.16)
Non-Hispanic	1.25 (0.02)	1.07 (0.02)	1.66 (0.06)	1.21 (0.05)	1.73 (0.06)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	1.32 (0.02)	1.16 (0.02)	1.75 (0.06)	1.44 (0.07)	1.79 (0.06)
One or more	0.92 (0.02)	0.68 (0.02)	1.27 (0.06)	0.71 (0.05)	1.36 (0.08)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	1.40 (0.04)	1.28 (0.05)	1.70 (0.13)	1.42 (0.10)	1.63 (0.13)
12 years	1.29 (0.02)	1.15 (0.03)	1.58 (0.07)	1.12 (0.07)	1.84 (0.08)
More than 12 years	1.09 (0.02)	0.93 (0.02)	1.68 (0.08)	0.94 (0.10)	1.55 (0.08)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	1.29 (0.02)	1.14 (0.03)	1.58 (0.06)	1.28 (0.08)	1.78 (0.06)
Not employed	1.17 (0.02)	0.99 (0.03)	1.76 (0.10)	1.20 (0.07)	1.57 (0.09)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	1.40 (0.05)	1.02 (0.08)	1.85 (0.11)	1.27 (0.07)	1.78 (0.20)
$10,000–$19,999	1.32 (0.04)	1.12 (0.05)	1.73 (0.11)	1.19 (0.12)	1.92 (0.13)
$20,000–$34,999	1.22 (0.03)	1.07 (0.03)	1.55 (0.10)	1.24 (0.17)	1.69 (0.10)
$35,000–$49,999	1.22 (0.04)	1.11 (0.05)	1.29 (0.18)	1.34 (0.40)	1.77 (0.12)
$50,000 or more	1.17 (0.04)	1.09 (0.04)	1.35 (0.30)	0.49 (0.24)	1.63 (0.13)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	1.44 (0.06)	1.11 (0.12)	1.87 (0.16)	1.42 (0.09)	1.60 (0.30)
50–99 percent	1.38 (0.05)	1.24 (0.08)	1.70 (0.11)	1.10 (0.10)	1.70 (0.20)
100–199 percent	1.25 (0.03)	1.09 (0.04)	1.60 (0.09)	1.12 (0.10)	1.77 (0.10)
200–299 percent	1.22 (0.04)	1.07 (0.04)	1.52 (0.11)	1.25 (0.20)	1.80 (0.12)
300 percent or more	1.17 (0.03)	1.05 (0.03)	1.50 (0.11)	0.78 (0.16)	1.61 (0.07)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 22. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent with one or more indicators of hyperactivity, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	40.0 (0.5)	34.9 (0.6)	51.1 (1.4)	36.9 (1.4)	55.1 (1.4)
Age					
5–9 years	60.3 (1.0)	56.5 (1.3)	67.1 (2.3)	67.3 (3.2)	69.5 (2.7)
10–14 years	56.6 (0.9)	52.4 (1.3)	59.4 (2.7)	70.5 (3.1)	61.7 (2.4)
15–17 years	52.2 (1.1)	47.6 (1.4)	60.6 (2.4)	54.6 (4.9)	56.3 (3.3)
Gender					
Male	43.5 (0.6)	38.4 (0.8)	54.7 (1.9)	40.1 (2.0)	60.1 (2.0)
Female	36.2 (0.7)	31.2 (0.9)	47.3 (2.1)	33.7 (2.2)	50.2 (2.1)
Race					
White	39.6 (0.5)	34.9 (0.7)	51.0 (1.6)	32.8 (2.4)	55.1 (1.6)
Black	42.8 (1.3)	37.0 (2.3)	52.4 (3.1)	39.5 (1.8)	55.4 (4.4)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	40.1 (1.3)	37.4 (1.8)	48.9 (3.5)	40.0 (4.3)	48.1 (4.7)
Non-Hispanic	40.4 (0.5)	35.1 (0.6)	51.8 (1.5)	36.8 (1.5)	56.0 (1.4)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	41.8 (0.6)	37.2 (0.7)	52.9 (1.7)	41.9 (1.8)	57.1 (1.7)
One or more	32.8 (0.7)	23.8 (0.8)	44.9 (2.2)	26.5 (1.9)	47.2 (2.4)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	44.0 (1.0)	39.9 (1.5)	53.5 (3.4)	42.1 (2.5)	52.9 (3.4)
12 years	41.4 (0.7)	37.0 (0.9)	48.9 (2.0)	35.0 (2.3)	58.7 (2.2)
More than 12 years	36.2 (0.6)	30.9 (0.8)	52.3 (2.2)	30.4 (3.4)	51.2 (2.6)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	42.4 (0.6)	37.8 (0.8)	51.5 (1.5)	40.1 (2.3)	58.2 (1.6)
Not employed	36.4 (0.7)	30.8 (0.9)	50.4 (2.7)	36.2 (1.8)	49.3 (2.7)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	43.7 (1.4)	32.8 (2.8)	56.3 (3.1)	39.0 (1.9)	57.9 (6.0)
$10,000–$19,999	41.0 (1.0)	34.4 (1.4)	52.4 (2.6)	35.3 (3.5)	56.0 (3.6)
$20,000–$34,999	39.4 (0.9)	34.0 (1.1)	50.2 (2.5)	36.9 (5.0)	58.3 (2.5)
$35,000–$49,999	41.5 (1.2)	37.9 (1.3)	45.6 (5.6)	39.8 (9.2)	55.9 (3.5)
$50,000 or more	39.1 (1.1)	36.2 (1.3)	41.0 (8.3)	16.1 (8.0)	56.9 (3.8)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	42.0 (1.6)	31.7 (3.3)	53.8 (4.4)	42.1 (2.2)	53.6 (10.9)
50–99 percent	43.9 (1.6)	38.3 (2.3)	53.8 (2.9)	34.4 (3.1)	55.2 (5.3)
100–199 percent	38.9 (1.0)	33.6 (1.2)	48.2 (2.6)	34.5 (3.4)	56.8 (2.5)
200–299 percent	40.6 (1.0)	35.6 (1.2)	50.7 (3.0)	40.2 (5.2)	58.1 (3.1)
300 percent or more	39.8 (0.7)	35.8 (0.9)	48.8 (3.3)	25.1 (5.7)	54.0 (2.4)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 23. Number of children 5–17 years of age and mean hyperactivity score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Mean score per child				
Total[2]	0.88 (0.01)	0.72 (0.02)	1.19 (0.04)	0.92 (0.04)	1.29 (0.04)
Age					
5–9 years	1.33 (0.03)	1.18 (0.04)	1.56 (0.07)	1.66 (0.10)	1.68 (0.09)
10–14 years	1.27 (0.03)	1.07 (0.03)	1.47 (0.09)	1.84 (0.14)	1.47 (0.08)
15–17 years	1.12 (0.03)	0.97 (0.04)	1.29 (0.08)	1.28 (0.17)	1.21 (0.09)
Gender					
Male	1.01 (0.02)	0.84 (0.02)	1.31 (0.06)	1.05 (0.07)	1.44 (0.07)
Female	0.75 (0.02)	0.59 (0.02)	1.06 (0.06)	0.79 (0.07)	1.14 (0.06)
Race					
White	0.86 (0.01)	0.72 (0.02)	1.19 (0.05)	0.71 (0.06)	1.29 (0.05)
Black	1.01 (0.04)	0.82 (0.06)	1.18 (0.09)	1.04 (0.06)	1.23 (0.12)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	0.90 (0.04)	0.81 (0.06)	1.22 (0.12)	0.87 (0.13)	1.11 (0.13)
Non-Hispanic	0.89 (0.01)	0.72 (0.02)	1.19 (0.05)	0.94 (0.05)	1.31 (0.04)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	0.92 (0.02)	0.76 (0.02)	1.25 (0.05)	1.08 (0.06)	1.32 (0.05)
One or more	0.74 (0.02)	0.51 (0.02)	0.98 (0.06)	0.59 (0.05)	1.15 (0.07)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	1.04 (0.03)	0.88 (0.05)	1.25 (0.11)	1.08 (0.09)	1.26 (0.09)
12 years	0.94 (0.02)	0.78 (0.02)	1.18 (0.06)	0.89 (0.06)	1.40 (0.07)
More than 12 years	0.74 (0.02)	0.60 (0.02)	1.17 (0.06)	0.66 (0.08)	1.14 (0.07)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	0.92 (0.02)	0.77 (0.02)	1.17 (0.05)	0.93 (0.06)	1.37 (0.05)
Not employed	0.83 (0.02)	0.65 (0.03)	1.23 (0.08)	0.96 (0.06)	1.13 (0.07)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	1.06 (0.04)	0.67 (0.06)	1.37 (0.09)	1.03 (0.07)	1.36 (0.19)
$10,000–$19,999	0.99 (0.03)	0.80 (0.04)	1.26 (0.08)	0.88 (0.10)	1.47 (0.12)
$20,000–$34,999	0.84 (0.02)	0.69 (0.03)	1.12 (0.07)	0.77 (0.11)	1.31 (0.07)
$35,000–$49,999	0.88 (0.03)	0.78 (0.03)	0.89 (0.13)	1.00 (0.28)	1.28 (0.11)
$50,000 or more	0.81 (0.03)	0.72 (0.03)	0.84 (0.19)	0.43 (0.24)	1.30 (0.12)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	1.06 (0.05)	0.68 (0.10)	1.32 (0.14)	1.17 (0.08)	1.31 (0.34)
50–99 percent	1.06 (0.05)	0.89 (0.07)	1.35 (0.09)	0.81 (0.09)	1.36 (0.16)
100–199 percent	0.87 (0.03)	0.71 (0.03)	1.10 (0.08)	0.82 (0.09)	1.35 (0.08)
200–299 percent	0.85 (0.02)	0.71 (0.03)	1.12 (0.08)	0.89 (0.14)	1.32 (0.09)
300 percent or more	0.84 (0.02)	0.73 (0.02)	1.03 (0.09)	0.52 (0.11)	1.24 (0.07)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 24. Number of children 5–11 years of age and percent with one or more indicators of dependency, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	24,649	15,059	2,856	1,704	2,243
	Percent				
Total[2]	16.8 (0.4)	15.0 (0.5)	20.7 (1.1)	21.4 (1.4)	19.6 (1.0)
Age					
5–9 years	47.9 (0.9)	43.2 (1.1)	56.4 (2.8)	64.1 (3.1)	52.1 (2.5)
10–11 years	14.0 (0.7)	12.8 (0.9)	15.0 (1.7)	19.5 (3.1)	14.7 (1.8)
Gender					
Male	16.7 (0.5)	15.0 (0.6)	19.9 (1.5)	22.5 (1.7)	18.3 (1.5)
Female	17.0 (0.5)	15.1 (0.6)	21.5 (1.6)	20.3 (1.8)	21.0 (1.8)
Race					
White	16.2 (0.4)	14.9 (0.5)	19.5 (1.2)	18.2 (2.1)	19.5 (1.2)
Black	20.5 (1.1)	16.6 (1.9)	24.9 (3.0)	22.8 (1.7)	20.4 (3.9)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	19.6 (1.5)	19.7 (2.0)	21.6 (3.6)	22.2 (3.7)	20.9 (3.6)
Non-Hispanic	16.6 (0.4)	14.6 (0.4)	20.7 (1.3)	21.2 (1.4)	19.5 (1.1)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	17.8 (0.4)	16.0 (0.5)	22.4 (1.3)	24.2 (1.8)	20.3 (1.3)
One or more	13.3 (0.4)	10.4 (0.6)	14.9 (1.3)	15.4 (1.4)	17.0 (1.8)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	17.8 (0.8)	14.9 (1.1)	19.6 (2.5)	23.9 (2.5)	19.7 (2.8)
12 years	17.8 (0.5)	15.8 (0.6)	22.2 (1.7)	21.5 (2.2)	22.3 (1.7)
More than 12 years	15.2 (0.6)	14.3 (0.7)	19.5 (2.0)	15.8 (2.2)	15.8 (2.0)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	17.1 (0.5)	15.5 (0.6)	20.9 (1.2)	23.4 (2.1)	19.2 (1.3)
Not employed	16.5 (0.5)	14.4 (0.7)	20.3 (2.2)	20.8 (1.6)	20.7 (2.1)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	21.8 (1.0)	16.3 (1.9)	24.1 (2.4)	24.2 (1.9)	30.0 (5.6)
$10,000–$19,999	19.8 (1.0)	17.1 (1.4)	24.8 (2.0)	17.7 (2.9)	28.6 (3.2)
$20,000–$34,999	16.5 (0.6)	15.8 (0.8)	15.1 (1.9)	22.7 (4.9)	19.8 (1.9)
$35,000–$49,999	15.3 (0.8)	14.5 (0.9)	13.2 (3.7)	24.4 (9.1)	19.2 (2.5)
$50,000 or more	14.1 (0.8)	14.2 (0.9)	18.5 (7.5)	8.2 (5.2)	8.4 (2.5)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	20.7 (1.5)	15.1 (2.6)	23.1 (3.6)	24.9 (2.2)	29.2 (9.8)
50–99 percent	21.3 (1.3)	19.3 (2.6)	24.4 (2.6)	20.0 (2.9)	22.6 (4.2)
100–199 percent	18.1 (0.8)	16.1 (1.0)	21.3 (1.9)	19.5 (2.8)	25.3 (2.5)
200–299 percent	15.7 (0.7)	14.7 (0.9)	16.6 (1.9)	24.7 (4.3)	18.3 (2.4)
300 percent or more	14.8 (0.5)	14.3 (0.6)	15.5 (3.1)	13.6 (3.7)	14.2 (1.8)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 25. Number of children 5–11 years of age and mean dependency score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
		Number of children in thousands			
Total[2]	24,649	15,059	2,856	1,704	2,243
		Mean score per child			
Total[2]	0.31 (0.01)	0.26 (0.01)	0.43 (0.03)	0.45 (0.03)	0.37 (0.02)
Age					
5–9 years	0.90 (0.02)	0.76 (0.02)	1.18 (0.07)	1.32 (0.08)	0.98 (0.06)
10–11 years	0.26 (0.01)	0.21 (0.02)	0.29 (0.04)	0.44 (0.08)	0.27 (0.04)
Gender					
Male	0.31 (0.01)	0.26 (0.01)	0.41 (0.04)	0.47 (0.04)	0.33 (0.03)
Female	0.32 (0.01)	0.27 (0.01)	0.45 (0.04)	0.42 (0.04)	0.41 (0.04)
Race					
White	0.29 (0.01)	0.26 (0.01)	0.40 (0.03)	0.35 (0.05)	0.36 (0.03)
Black	0.41 (0.02)	0.30 (0.04)	0.52 (0.07)	0.49 (0.04)	0.38 (0.08)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	0.39 (0.03)	0.38 (0.04)	0.47 (0.09)	0.45 (0.08)	0.40 (0.09)
Non-Hispanic	0.31 (0.01)	0.25 (0.01)	0.42 (0.03)	0.44 (0.03)	0.37 (0.03)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	0.33 (0.01)	0.28 (0.01)	0.47 (0.03)	0.51 (0.04)	0.38 (0.03)
One or more	0.25 (0.01)	0.19 (0.01)	0.28 (0.03)	0.31 (0.03)	0.31 (0.04)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	0.35 (0.02)	0.28 (0.02)	0.38 (0.05)	0.51 (0.06)	0.36 (0.06)
12 years	0.34 (0.01)	0.28 (0.01)	0.46 (0.04)	0.45 (0.06)	0.44 (0.04)
More than 12 years	0.27 (0.01)	0.23 (0.01)	0.42 (0.05)	0.28 (0.05)	0.27 (0.04)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	0.31 (0.01)	0.26 (0.01)	0.43 (0.03)	0.47 (0.05)	0.37 (0.03)
Not employed	0.31 (0.01)	0.26 (0.01)	0.42 (0.05)	0.44 (0.04)	0.38 (0.04)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	0.45 (0.03)	0.30 (0.04)	0.51 (0.06)	0.50 (0.05)	0.59 (0.12)
$10,000–$19,999	0.39 (0.02)	0.32 (0.03)	0.53 (0.06)	0.38 (0.06)	0.58 (0.07)
$20,000–$34,999	0.30 (0.01)	0.28 (0.02)	0.30 (0.04)	0.45 (0.13)	0.36 (0.04)
$35,000–$49,999	0.26 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.28 (0.08)	0.56 (0.23)	0.32 (0.05)
$50,000 or more	0.25 (0.02)	0.23 (0.02)	0.34 (0.14)	0.19 (0.14)	0.18 (0.07)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	0.43 (0.04)	0.27 (0.05)	0.49 (0.09)	0.54 (0.06)	0.55 (0.19)
50–99 percent	0.44 (0.03)	0.39 (0.05)	0.54 (0.07)	0.38 (0.06)	0.42 (0.09)
100–199 percent	0.34 (0.02)	0.28 (0.02)	0.41 (0.05)	0.42 (0.07)	0.51 (0.06)
200–299 percent	0.28 (0.01)	0.26 (0.02)	0.32 (0.04)	0.50 (0.11)	0.30 (0.05)
300 percent or more	0.26 (0.01)	0.24 (0.01)	0.33 (0.06)	0.26 (0.08)	0.26 (0.04)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 26. Number of children 5–17 years of age and percent with one or more indicators of peer conflict or social withdrawal, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
	Number of children in thousands				
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
	Percent				
Total[2]	12.4 (0.3)	9.5 (0.3)	16.5 (1.0)	14.4 (1.0)	19.2 (1.4)
Age					
5–9 years	15.8 (0.6)	12.9 (0.7)	16.3 (2.0)	27.0 (2.6)	21.6 (2.9)
10–14 years	18.8 (0.8)	15.4 (0.9)	22.1 (2.1)	25.4 (3.3)	24.8 (2.4)
15–17 years	19.3 (1.0)	16.2 (1.2)	22.9 (2.4)	22.9 (4.6)	18.0 (2.4)
Gender					
Male	13.4 (0.4)	10.2 (0.5)	18.7 (1.5)	16.1 (1.6)	20.6 (1.9)
Female	11.3 (0.4)	8.7 (0.5)	14.2 (1.2)	12.7 (1.5)	17.8 (1.8)
Race					
White	12.1 (0.3)	9.7 (0.4)	16.7 (1.1)	11.3 (1.6)	19.5 (1.5)
Black	14.0 (0.8)	8.3 (1.3)	16.2 (2.3)	16.0 (1.3)	16.1 (3.1)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	12.6 (1.0)	11.5 (1.4)	18.5 (2.6)	13.0 (3.0)	14.5 (3.7)
Non-Hispanic	12.5 (0.4)	9.4 (0.4)	16.3 (1.1)	14.6 (1.0)	19.9 (1.5)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	13.0 (0.4)	10.1 (0.4)	17.3 (1.3)	17.1 (1.4)	20.3 (1.7)
One or more	10.1 (0.5)	6.6 (0.5)	13.6 (1.4)	8.8 (1.2)	14.7 (1.5)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	15.4 (0.8)	11.3 (0.9)	18.6 (2.4)	18.5 (2.1)	20.2 (3.3)
12 years	12.3 (0.5)	9.4 (0.5)	14.6 (1.5)	12.6 (1.6)	20.5 (1.9)
More than 12 years	10.9 (0.4)	8.8 (0.5)	17.6 (1.6)	9.9 (1.6)	16.6 (1.8)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	12.5 (0.4)	10.0 (0.5)	15.0 (1.1)	14.2 (1.5)	20.5 (1.6)
Not employed	12.1 (0.4)	8.7 (0.5)	19.5 (1.9)	15.2 (1.3)	16.7 (2.1)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	17.0 (1.0)	10.7 (1.5)	21.8 (2.4)	16.8 (1.5)	25.6 (6.0)
$10,000–$19,999	13.3 (0.8)	9.9 (0.9)	14.9 (1.8)	13.2 (2.4)	24.8 (3.1)
$20,000–$34,999	11.5 (0.6)	8.6 (0.6)	16.0 (2.0)	11.5 (3.0)	18.6 (2.3)
$35,000–$49,999	11.4 (0.9)	9.6 (0.8)	10.3 (3.0)	21.0 (9.0)	17.7 (2.6)
$50,000 or more	11.8 (0.7)	10.0 (0.8)	15.5 (5.8)	6.2 (4.8)	19.0 (3.3)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	16.9 (1.3)	8.0 (1.7)	21.0 (3.2)	19.4 (2.1)	31.8 (11.5)
50–99 percent	15.9 (1.1)	13.2 (1.6)	19.5 (2.5)	12.2 (1.8)	24.0 (4.7)
100–199 percent	12.1 (0.7)	9.3 (0.7)	14.0 (1.6)	12.1 (2.2)	20.8 (2.4)
200–299 percent	10.9 (0.6)	8.7 (0.7)	14.3 (2.1)	14.1 (3.9)	14.7 (2.3)
300 percent or more	11.6 (0.5)	9.5 (0.6)	13.8 (2.1)	8.3 (2.7)	19.0 (2.2)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Table 27. Number of children 5–17 years of age and mean peer conflict or social withdrawal score per child, by family type and selected demographic and social characteristics: United States, 1988

Characteristic	All children[1]	Biological mother and father	Formerly married mother and no father	Never-married mother and no father	Mother and step-father
		Number of children in thousands			
Total[2]	45,144	25,945	5,712	2,702	5,132
		Mean score per child			
Total[2]	0.19 (0.01)	0.14 (0.01)	0.28 (0.02)	0.23 (0.02)	0.30 (0.02)
Age					
5–9 years	0.22 (0.01)	0.17 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.38 (0.04)	0.31 (0.04)
10–14 years	0.32 (0.02)	0.24 (0.02)	0.41 (0.05)	0.47 (0.07)	0.43 (0.05)
15–17 years	0.32 (0.02)	0.27 (0.02)	0.40 (0.05)	0.42 (0.10)	0.27 (0.04)
Gender					
Male	0.21 (0.01)	0.15 (0.01)	0.32 (0.03)	0.25 (0.03)	0.31 (0.03)
Female	0.18 (0.01)	0.13 (0.01)	0.24 (0.02)	0.21 (0.03)	0.30 (0.03)
Race					
White	0.19 (0.01)	0.14 (0.01)	0.30 (0.02)	0.16 (0.03)	0.31 (0.03)
Black	0.22 (0.01)	0.13 (0.02)	0.26 (0.04)	0.27 (0.03)	0.22 (0.05)
Hispanic origin					
Hispanic	0.19 (0.02)	0.17 (0.02)	0.28 (0.05)	0.17 (0.05)	0.25 (0.07)
Non-Hispanic	0.20 (0.01)	0.14 (0.01)	0.29 (0.02)	0.24 (0.02)	0.31 (0.03)
Number of siblings[3]					
None	0.20 (0.01)	0.15 (0.01)	0.30 (0.03)	0.28 (0.03)	0.32 (0.03)
One or more	0.15 (0.01)	0.09 (0.01)	0.23 (0.02)	0.13 (0.02)	0.25 (0.03)
Education of mother figure					
Less than 12 years	0.24 (0.01)	0.18 (0.02)	0.32 (0.05)	0.31 (0.04)	0.27 (0.04)
12 years	0.19 (0.01)	0.14 (0.01)	0.24 (0.03)	0.20 (0.03)	0.33 (0.04)
More than 12 years	0.17 (0.01)	0.13 (0.01)	0.32 (0.03)	0.13 (0.02)	0.28 (0.03)
Employment of mother figure					
Employed	0.19 (0.01)	0.15 (0.01)	0.25 (0.02)	0.21 (0.02)	0.33 (0.03)
Not employed	0.19 (0.01)	0.13 (0.01)	0.36 (0.04)	0.25 (0.03)	0.26 (0.03)
Annual family income					
Less than $10,000	0.28 (0.02)	0.16 (0.02)	0.38 (0.05)	0.26 (0.03)	0.38 (0.09)
$10,000–$19,999	0.21 (0.02)	0.15 (0.01)	0.27 (0.04)	0.23 (0.06)	0.41 (0.06)
$20,000–$34,999	0.18 (0.01)	0.13 (0.01)	0.28 (0.04)	0.17 (0.04)	0.28 (0.04)
$35,000–$49,999	0.17 (0.01)	0.14 (0.01)	0.19 (0.06)	0.44 (0.23)	0.29 (0.05)
$50,000 or more	0.20 (0.01)	0.17 (0.02)	0.16 (0.06)	0.08 (0.05)	0.33 (0.06)
Annual family income as percent of poverty line					
Less than 50 percent	0.27 (0.02)	0.11 (0.03)	0.36 (0.07)	0.30 (0.04)	0.46 (0.16)
50–99 percent	0.26 (0.02)	0.20 (0.03)	0.34 (0.05)	0.22 (0.04)	0.38 (0.09)
100–199 percent	0.19 (0.01)	0.14 (0.01)	0.24 (0.04)	0.18 (0.04)	0.33 (0.04)
200–299 percent	0.17 (0.01)	0.12 (0.01)	0.28 (0.05)	0.24 (0.07)	0.23 (0.04)
300 percent or more	0.18 (0.01)	0.15 (0.01)	0.20 (0.03)	0.11 (0.04)	0.31 (0.04)

[1]Including other and unknown family type.
[2]Including children with other and unknown values on individual demographic and social characteristics.
[3]Number of siblings 17 years of age and under, including step, adoptive, and foster siblings.

NOTE: Standard errors of estimates are shown in parentheses.

Appendixes

Contents

Appendix I
Technical notes on methods

Statistical design of the NHIS

The NHIS has been conducted continuously since 1957. The sample design of the survey has undergone changes following each decennial census. This periodic redesign of the NHIS sample allows the incorporation of the latest population information and statistical methodology into the survey design. The data presented in this report were collected using an NHIS sample design first used in 1985. It is anticipated that this design will be used until 1995. A full description of the sample design is contained in the publication entitled "Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1985–94" (26).

The sampling scheme for the NHIS follows a multistage probability design that permits continuous sampling of the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. The survey is designed in such a way that the sample scheduled for each week is representative of the target population and that the weekly samples are additive over time. This design permits estimates for frequent events or for large population groups to be produced from data collected over a short period of time. Estimates for less frequent events or for smaller population subgroups can be obtained from data collected over a longer period of time. The annual sample is designed so that tabulations can be provided for each of the four major geographic regions. Because interviewing is done throughout the year, there is no seasonal bias for annual estimates. The continuous data collection also has administrative and operational advantages because fieldwork can be handled on a continuing basis with an experienced, stable staff.

The target population for the NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population residing in the United States. For the first stage of the sample design, the United States is considered to be a universe composed of approximately 1,900 geographically defined primary sampling units (PSU's). A PSU consists of a county, small group of contiguous counties, or a metropolitan statistical area (MSA). The PSU's collectively cover the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The 52 largest PSU's in the universe are referred to as self-representing PSU's. The other PSU's in the universe are clustered into 73 strata, and 2 sample PSU's are chosen from each stratum with probability proportional to population size. The selection of two

PSU's per stratum allows more efficient variance estimation than was possible under the pre-1985 NHIS design in which only one PSU was selected per stratum. The current procedure yields a total of 198 PSU's selected in the second stage.

Within a PSU, two types of second stage units, referred to as segments, are used: area segments and permit area segments. Area segments are defined geographically and contain an expected eight households. Permit area segments cover geographical areas containing housing units built after the 1980 census. The permit area segments are defined using updated lists of building permits issued in the PSU since 1980 and contain an expected four households.

Within each segment, all occupied households are targeted for interview. On occasion, a sample segment may contain a large number of households. In this situation, the households are subsampled to provide a manageable interviewer workload.

In order to increase the precision of estimates for black persons, differential sampling rates are applied in PSU's containing between 5 and 50 percent black population. Within those PSU's, sampling rates for selection of segments are increased in areas known to have the highest concentration of black persons; segment sampling rates are decreased in other areas within those PSU's to ensure that the total sample is the same size as it would have been without oversampling black persons.

The sample was designed so that a typical NHIS full sample for the data collection years 1985–95 will consist of approximately 7,500 segments containing about 59,000 assigned households. Of these households, an expected 10,000 will be vacant, demolished, or occupied by persons not in the target population of the survey. The expected sample of 49,000 occupied households will yield a probability sample of about 127,000 persons.

The NHIS sample is designed so that it can serve as a sample frame for other NCHS population-based surveys. Four national subdesigns, or panels, constitute the full NHIS sample design. Each panel contains a representative sample of the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population. All four panels have identical sampling properties, and any combination of panels defines a national design. Panels were constructed to facilitate the linkage of the NHIS to other surveys and also to efficiently make large

reductions in the size of the sample by eliminating panels from the survey when budgetary constraints make this necessary.

In 1988, the NHIS sample consisted of 8,571 segments containing 62,154 assigned households. Of the 50,061 households eligible for interview, 47,485 households actually were interviewed, resulting in a sample of 122,310 persons. The total noninterview rate was 5.1 percent; 3.0 percent was the result of respondent refusal, and the remainder was primarily the result of failure to locate an eligible respondent at home after repeated calls.

Collection and processing of data

The NHIS questionnaire contains two major parts: The first, the basic health and demographic component, consists of topics that remain relatively unchanged from year to year. Among these topics are the incidence of acute conditions, the prevalence of chronic conditions, persons limited in activity due to chronic conditions, restriction in activity due to impairment or health problems, and utilization of health care services involving physician care and short-stay hospitalization. The second part, a special topics component, consists of additional topics that change from year to year.

Careful procedures are followed to assure the quality of data collected in the NHIS interview. Most households in the sample are contacted by mail before the interviewer arrives. Potential respondents are informed of the importance of the survey and assured that all information obtained in the interview will be held in strict confidence. Interviewers make repeated trips to a household when a respondent is not found on the first visit. The success of these procedures is indicated by the response rate for the survey, which has been between 95 and 98 percent over the years.

When contact is made, the interviewer attempts to have all family members of the household 19 years of age and over present during the interview. When this is not possible, proxy responses for absent family members are accepted. In most situations, proxy respondents are used for persons under 19 years of age. Persons 17 and 18 years of age may respond for themselves, however.

Interviewers undergo extensive training and retraining. The quality of their work is checked by means of periodic observation and by reinterview. Their work also is evaluated by statistical studies of the data they obtain in their interviews. A field edit is performed on all completed interviews so that if there are any problems with the information on the questionnaire, respondents may be recontacted to solve the problem.

Completed questionnaires are sent from the U.S. Bureau of the Census field offices to NCHS for coding and editing. To ensure the accuracy of coding, a 5-percent sample of all questionnaires is recoded and keyed by other coders. A 100-percent verification procedure is used if certain error tolerances are exceeded. Staff of the Division of Health Interview Statistics then edit files to remove impossible and inconsistent codes.

Estimation procedures

The complex, multistage probability sample utilized by the NHIS must be reflected in the derivation of survey-based estimates. For this report, 1988 NHIS–CH sample person counts were weighted to produce national estimates. The weight for each sample child was derived from his or her final annual weight on the core NHIS. This weight is the product of up to four components:

1. *Probability of selection* – The basic weight for each NHIS respondent is obtained by multiplying the reciprocals of the probabilities of selection at each step of the design: PSU, segment, and household.
2. *Household nonresponse adjustment within segment* – Because of household nonresponse on the basic NHIS health and demographic questionnaire, a weighting adjustment is required. The nonresponse adjustment weight is a ratio with the number of households in a sample segment as the numerator and the number of households actually interviewed in that segment as the denominator. This adjustment reduces bias in an estimate to the extent that persons in the noninterviewed households have the same characteristics as persons in interviewed households in the same segment.
3. *First-stage ratio adjustment* – The weight for persons in the non-self-representing PSU's is ratio adjusted to the 1980 population within four race-residence classes of the non-self-representing strata within each geographic region.
4. *Poststratification by age-race-sex* – Within each of 60 age-race-sex cells, a weight is constructed each quarter to adjust the first-stage population estimates based on the NHIS to an independent estimate of the population of each cell. These independent estimates are prepared by the U.S. Bureau of the Census and are updated quarterly.

The main effect of the ratio-estimating process (component 3 above) is to make the sample more closely representative of the target population by age, sex, race, and residence. The poststratification adjustment (component 4 above) helps to reduce the component of bias resulting from sampling frame undercoverage; furthermore, this adjustment frequently reduces sampling variance.

Unlike the basic NHIS sample, which included all persons in each sample household, the NHIS–CH sample was restricted to a single sample child randomly selected within each family. Thus, the NHIS–CH weight included an additional component (5 below), designed to incorporate the probability of selection within the family. After this component was incorporated, a final poststratification adjustment (6 below) was made.

Table I. Age-race-sex poststratification cells for the 1988 National Health Interview Survey on Child Health

Race and sex	Age in years			
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–17
Black				
Male.	X	X	X	X
Female	X	X	X	X
All other				
Male.	X	X	X	X
Female	X	X	X	X

5. *Adjustment for the probability of selection within family* — For each NHIS–CH sample child, his or her final annual weight for the basic NHIS (the product of the four weights described above) was multiplied by the within-family sampling weight, which is the inverse of the child's probability of selection within the family. For example, in a family of three children, the sample child had a 1 in 3 probability of selection. That child's weight was multiplied by 3.

6. *Secondary poststratification by age-race-sex* — Finally, an additional poststratification was performed, so that the distribution of children in the NHIS–CH sample matched that of all children in the basic NHIS sample. Sixteen age-race-sex categories were used in this final poststratification, as shown in table I.

Among children identified as eligible for the NHIS–CH on the basis of the basic NHIS household listing, there was an additional 5-percent nonresponse rate. Although the NHIS estimation procedures include no separate adjustment factor to reduce the bias due to this type of nonresponse, the poststratification by age, sex, and race also serves to reduce the nonresponse bias in estimates derived from the special topics sections, to the extent that nonrespondents to the special topics questionnaire are similar to respondents in each poststratification adjustment cell.

Reliability of estimates

Because NHIS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same survey and processing procedures. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: sampling and nonsampling errors. To the extent possible, these types of errors are kept to a minimum by methods built into the survey procedures and described elsewhere (28). Although it is very difficult to measure the extent of bias in the NHIS, several studies have been conducted to examine this problem (29–32).

The standard error is the primary measure of sampling error, that is, the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of a population is surveyed. The chances are about 68 in 100 that an estimate based on a sample would differ from that obtained from a complete census by less than 1 standard error. The chances are about 95 in 100 that the difference between a sample-based and census estimate would differ by less than twice the standard error of the estimate and about 99 in 100 that it would differ by less than a factor of 2.5.

For this report, standard errors are shown for all estimates. These standard errors were calculated using SESUDAAN, an SAS-based variance estimation procedure that incorporates sample design information instead of making the assumption of a simple random sample (33). The actual techniques used in calculating the standard errors are based on Taylor-series linearization. The SESUDAAN programs used in producing the standard errors in this report simplified the NHIS sample design to some extent. Rather than specifying that PSU's were selected from strata with probability proportional to size, it assumed that PSU selection within strata was random, with replacement. The effect of this simplification is that the standard errors presented are slightly conservative; that is, they are somewhat larger than if more detailed design information had been input.

Appendix II
Definitions of certain terms used in this report

Sociodemographic terms

Age — The age recorded for each child is his or her age at last birthday. Age was recorded in single years (months if under 1 year) and grouped for presentation in tables. For almost 5 percent of the NHIS–CH sample children, the age reported on the NHIS–CH questionnaire differed to some degree (not always by a full year) from the age that was recorded on the basic health and demographic questionnaire. In all discrepant cases, the age used in analysis is that recorded on the NHIS–CH.

Race — The population is divided into three racial groups: "white," "black," and "all other." The latter includes Aleut, Eskimo, or American Indian; Asian or Pacific Islander; and any other races. Characterization of the NHIS–CH sample child's race is based on the basic NHIS household respondent's characterization of the child's racial background.

Hispanic origin — Characterization of Hispanic origin is based on the household respondent's description of the sample child's ancestry. Children classified as Hispanic include those whose ancestry was defined as Puerto Rican, Cuban, Mexican/Mexicano, Mexican American, Chicano, or other Hispanic.

Number of siblings — This number includes biological, adoptive, step, and foster siblings 17 years of age and under and living in the same household as the sample child.

Education of mother figure — This measure of education includes only completed years of formal schooling. Identification of the mother figure was based on the coded relationship of each person in the household to the sample child. Mother figures include biological, adoptive, step, and foster mothers; mothers not classified as to type; grandmothers; aunts; other female adult relatives; and unrelated females living in the household. If more than one of the preceding was reported in the child's household, the mother figure was the person whose relationship appeared first in the preceding list. Once the mother figure for a sample child was identified, her educational status was taken from information collected about her in the basic NHIS questionnaire.

Employment of mother figure — After the mother figure was identified (see above), her employment status was taken from information provided about her in the basic NHIS questionnaire. She was classified as employed if she worked for pay (or as an unpaid worker in a family business or farm) in the 2 weeks preceding the basic NHIS interview. Persons who had a job but did not work because they were ill or on vacation were counted as employed; those who did not have a job but were laid off or looking for work were not considered to be employed.

Annual family income — This includes income from all family members, that is, all household members related to each other by blood, adoption, or marriage. Income from all sources (for example, wages, salaries, rents from property, pensions, government payments, and help from relatives) is included. Income is collected in narrow categories, which were collapsed for use in this analysis.

Annual family income as percent of poverty line — Using definitions updated annually by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, poverty thresholds were ascertained for 1988 for families of various sizes and composition (that is, numbers of adults and children). For each sample child, his or her annual family income was set equal to the midpoint of the range in which it was reported (see above). For children for whom an income category was not specified, a value was imputed based on family size and composition. The exact family income thus derived was then divided by the poverty threshold for a family of equal size and composition. This ratio was multiplied by 100 to yield the annual family income as a percent of the poverty line; the resulting values were collapsed into broad categories for analysis.

Family structure terms

Family type — Family type was coded on the basis of three variables: the relationship of the mother figure to the sample child, the relationship of the father figure to the sample child, and the marital status of the child's biological mother with respect to the child's biological father. For the four main family types compared in this analysis, the text of the report contains a detailed description of who is included in each.

Health outcome measures

Overall behavioral problem index—This index consisted of the 32 indicators shown in section P–11 of the NHIS–CH questionnaire. Twenty-three of the items (Q.1–23) were asked for all children 5–17 years of age. An additional five items (Q.24–8) were asked only for children 5–11 years of age, and four others (Q.29–32) were asked only for children 12–17 years of age. Thus the total number of items asked was 28 for children aged 5–11 years and 27 for children aged 12–17 years. The overall behavioral problem score is the number of items reported as often true or sometimes true of the sample child. If the NHIS–CH respondent answered "don't know" or refused to answer 27 or more of the indicators, the sample child's overall behavioral problem score was set to missing.

Individual behavioral problem indexes—The six individual behavioral problem indexes were each based on separate subsets of the 32 indicators included in the overall behavioral problem index. The question numbers for the indicators corresponding to the six indexes are shown below. As was true for the overall behavioral problem score, the individual scores are the number of applicable indicators reported as often or sometimes true of the sample child. Individual behavioral problem scores were set to missing only if the overall score was assigned as missing, that is, if 27 or more of the items were refused or answered as "don't know."

Index	Question numbers (Section P–11)
Antisocial behavior	Q.4,9,11,12,14,24,30
Anxiety or depression	Q.1,2,5,16,22,32
Headstrong behavior	Q.3,6,10,20,21
Hyperactivity	Q.7,8,15,18,19
Dependency (ages 5–11 years)	Q.25,26,27,28
Peer conflict or social withdrawal	Q.13,17,23,29

Health vulnerability index—This index consisted of the nine items contained in Section P–7, Questions 7–8b of the NHIS–CH questionnaire. The index was initialized at the value of zero, and one point was added for each of the following responses, for a score that ranged in value between 0 and 9:

Health is excellent	Mostly false
Seems to resist illness very well	Mostly false
Seems less healthy than other children I know	Mostly true
When there is something going around, usually catches it	Mostly true
Is somewhat clumsy	Mostly true
Seems accident-prone	Mostly true
When is sick or injured, usually recovers quickly	Mostly false
Ever been seriously ill	Yes
Ever so ill you thought might die	Yes

Vital and Health Statistics
series descriptions

SERIES 1. **Programs and Collection Procedures** – Reports describing the general programs of the National Center for Health Statistics and its offices and divisions and the data collection methods used. They also include definitions and other material necessary for understanding the data.

SERIES 2. **Data Evaluation and Methods Research** – Studies of new statistical methodology including experimental tests of new survey methods, studies of vital statistics collection methods, new analytical techniques, objective evaluations of reliability of collected data, and contributions to statistical theory. Studies also include comparison of U.S. methodology with those of other countries.

SERIES 3. **Analytical and Epidemiological Studies** – Reports presenting analytical or interpretive studies based on vital and health statistics, carrying the analysis further than the expository types of reports in the other series.

SERIES 4. **Documents and Committee Reports** – Final reports of major committees concerned with vital and health statistics and documents such as recommended model vital registration laws and revised birth and death certificates.

SERIES 5. **Comparative International Vital and Health Statistics Reports** – Analytical and descriptive reports comparing U.S. vital and health statistics with those of other countries.

SERIES 6. **Cognition and Survey Measurement** – Reports from the National Laboratory for Collaborative Research in Cognition and Survey Measurement using methods of cognitive science to design, evaluate, and test survey instruments.

SERIES 10. **Data From the National Health Interview Survey** – Statistics on illness, accidental injuries, disability, use of hospital, medical, dental, and other services, and other health-related topics, all based on data collected in the continuing national household interview survey.

SERIES 11. **Data From the National Health Examination Survey and the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey** – Data from direct examination, testing, and measurement of national samples of the civilian noninstitutionalized population provide the basis for (1) estimates of the medically defined prevalence of specific diseases in the United States and the distributions of the population with respect to physical, physiological, and psychological characteristics and (2) analysis of relationships among the various measurements without reference to an explicit finite universe of persons.

SERIES 12. **Data From the Institutionalized Population Surveys** – Discontinued in 1975. Reports from these surveys are included in Series 13.

SERIES 13. **Data on Health Resources Utilization** – Statistics on the utilization of health manpower and facilities providing long-term care, ambulatory care, hospital care, and family planning services.

SERIES 14. **Data on Health Resources: Manpower and Facilities** – Statistics on the numbers, geographic distribution, and characteristics of health resources including physicians, dentists, nurses, other health occupations, hospitals, nursing homes, and outpatient facilities.

SERIES 15. **Data From Special Surveys** – Statistics on health and health-related topics collected in special surveys that are not a part of the continuing data systems of the National Center for Health Statistics.

SERIES 16. **Compilations of Advance Data From Vital and Health Statistics** – These reports provide early release of data from the National Center for Health Statistics' health and demographic surveys. Many of these releases are followed by detailed reports in the Vital and Heath Statistics Series.

SERIES 20 **Data on Mortality** – Various statistics on mortality other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports. Special analyses by cause of death, age, and other demographic variables; geographic and time series analyses; and statistics on characteristics of death not available from the vital records based on sample surveys of those records.

SERIES 21. **Data on Natality, Marriage, and Divorce** – Various statistics on natality, marriage, and divorce other than as included in regular annual or monthly reports. Special analyses by demographic variables; geographic and time series analyses; studies of fertility; and statistics on characteristics of births not available from the vital records based on sample surveys of those records.

SERIES 22. **Data From the National Mortality and Natality Surveys** – Discontinued in 1975. Reports from these sample surveys based on vital records are included in Series 20 and 21, respectively.

SERIES 23. **Data From the National Survey of Family Growth** – Statistics on fertility, family formation and dissolution, family planning, and related maternal and infant health topics derived from a periodic survey of a nationwide probability sample of women 15–44 years of age.

SERIES 24. **Compilations of Data on Natality, Mortality, Marriage, Divorce, and Induced Terminations of Pregnancy** – Advance reports of births, deaths, marriages, and divorces are based on final data from the National Vital Statistics System and are published annually as supplements to the Monthly Vital Statistics Report (MVSR). These reports are followed by the publication of detailed data in Vital Statistics of the United States annual volumes. Other reports including induced terminations of pregnancy issued periodically as supplements to the MVSR provide selected findings based on data from the National Vital Statistics System and may be followed by detailed reports in Vital and Health Statistics Series.

For answers to questions about this report or for a list of titles of reports published in these series, contact:

> **Scientific and Technical Information Branch**
> **National Center for Health Statistics**
> **Centers for Disease Control**
> **Public Health Service**
> **6525 Belcrest Road, Room 1064**
> **Hyattsville, Md. 20782**
>
> **301-436-8500**